CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,284—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices,

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve... } Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 19-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 19-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie"... ... ... } Rs. 19-12 per doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... } Rs. 19-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. ARCADIA	6962	1500	W. R. Andrews	22nd Nov
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th „
B. I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
R. M. CLYDE	4126	500	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	27th „
				1891.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3013	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
R.M. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	24th „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	31st „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	20th Nov.
PEKIN	3906	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4205	800	T. J. Alderton	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Session House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,800	750	1st Dec. '90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,800	750	1st Jan. '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

...available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...GI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

...or Beer supplied at meals.

...ETS TO LONDON.

...d Return Tickets are issued ...including the railway journey

...ve TRIESTE on the 3rd and ...month.

...e are conveyed free on board ...ch on the day of sailing.

...RED SEA PORTS.

...ain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
...ocssich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

...eidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, ...este.

...COLOMBO, PENANG, ...RE, AND HONGKONG.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
...L. Lemessin	4,200	800	21st Nov. '90.

...will be received on board after sunset on the ...s to sailing.

...or particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

...se, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, ...r, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

... promptly engaged and best ...ured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. ...er LINERS; and also in selected NON. ... the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MAC... ...s. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 ...h ports, 1st Saloon.

...on-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult.

... RAIL—TICKETS provided, and ... BERTHS engaged.

...AGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by ...rates to port of destination or address.

...met on arrival and departure by relia...

...NS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES ...best rates.

... Children, and Gentlemen respectively, group... ...cted Saloon cabins; special arrangement for ...nd Parties.

...ANGE effected at reasonable rates.

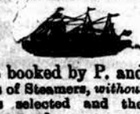
...AL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS ...economically.

...ST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money ...with us in advance.

...iculars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free ...ation.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th November.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 22nd November, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bushcer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 23rd November, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about the 20th November.

FOR MARMUGAO DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 22nd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	Geo Read	25th Nov.
NUBIA	3,551	T. Knox	6th Dec.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H's. S. S. "KILWA" WILL LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR on or about the 20th inst., Ibo and Mozambique cargo will be transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents for H. H. The Sultan of Zanzibar.
Mandvi, Khoja Moholla, 5th November, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes ...each	0 9
Eighteen Penny do. do. ... „	0 15
Two-Shilling do. do. ... „	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do. ... „	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do. ... „	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c...Rs.	4 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c... „	9 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c... „	13 8
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c... „	27 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c...Rs.	6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c... „	12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c... „	20 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c...Rs.	14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c... „	32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c... „	50 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital £500,000
„ Subscribed and paid up ...£250,000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta.—MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay.— „ KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London.

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—

to negotiate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds Debentures or shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realisation of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint-Stock Companies either in England or in India; and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

THEODOLITES AND LEVELS.

THESE Instruments, imported from the best sources, are most perfect in every adjustment, and well made of superior materials. "They can be relied on."

THEODOLITES.

No.		Rs. a.
14·00.	TRANSIT THEODOLITE, six-inch, of best London workmanship and highest finish, bell metal centres, &c., with achromatic telescope, erect and inverting eye-pieces, vertical and horizontal circles, divided on silver to 20 in., two microscopes and two verniers to each circle, clamp and tangent screws, complete in case, with stand with 4 screws	440 0
14·01.	W. TRANSIT THEODOLITE, six-inch, of best English workmanship and highest finish, bell metal centres, &c., with achromatic telescope, diagonal eye-pieces, vertical and horizontal circles, divided on silver to 20 in., two microscopes and two verniers to each circle, clamp and tangent screws, complete in case, with improved packing plate	465 0
14·08.	EVEREST'S THEODOLITE, Government Indian Regulation pattern, five-inch, of best London workmanship, with silver horizontal circle and arc, divided to 20 in., solid centre, &c., &c., complete in case, with vertical tripod stand.....	360 0
	TRANSIT THEODOLITE, six-inch, vertical and horizontal circles, divided on silver to 20 seconds, by Elliott Brothers, in highly polished mahogany case, complete with locking plate and stand	590 0

NOTE.—*Five-inch Transit Theodolites and five and six-inch plain Theodolites obtained to order at short notice.*

LEVELS.

	TEN-INCH DUMPY LEVEL, with silver ring compass, of highest finish and best London workmanship, with first-class achromatic object glass, two eye-pieces, locking plate, and 3 foot screws, complete in mahogany case with tripod stand ...	230 0
	TEN-INCH DUMPY LEVEL, Elliott's improved, with 3 screw adjustment locking plate and open frame, mahogany tripod stand. This form of Level has a great advantage over the ordinary pattern for steadiness, and therefore for accuracy. The three-foot screws are securely clamped on to the tripod head by means of a locking plate, which forms a quick and at the same time a very firm means of attachment. The tripod is that known as the open frame pattern, and is made of the best seasoned mahogany	310 0

PRISMATIC COMPASSES AND SEXTANTS.

		Rs. a.
14·60	POCKET SEXTANT, divided on silver with Telescope, in case	77 0
14·65	PRISMATIC COMPASS, 3½-inch, with azimuth glasses, shades and mirror, and aluminium ring, in solid leather case.....	77 0
	Do. do. with ball and socket-jointed tripod stand	100 0
14·66	PRISMATIC COMPASS, 4-inch, with azimuth glasses, shades and mirror, and aluminium ring, in solid leather case.....	90 0
	Do. do. with ball and socket-jointed tripod stand	116 0
14·67	PRISMATIC COMPASS, 3-inch, improved Hutchinson's pattern, in solid leather sling case.....	40 0
14·70	Extra Stands, with ball and socket-joint for box Sextant or Prismatic Compass.	27 0

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Agents for Schleichur and Schull's papers. Sample Book sent per R. O. P. free.

For further particulars see illustrated Price Current, copy of which will be forwarded on application, post free, by R. O. P.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,

Importers of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, Photographic, and Surveying Instruments,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAHABLESHWAR.

MR. J. M. VAKILNA has been APPOINTED our retail AGENT for the SALE of our WINES and SPIRITS in the above station.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1890.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special Discount.

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THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin ...from Rs.		6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „		15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ...from „		6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „		15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ... „		20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's... „		25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ... „		24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „		30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ... „		20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ... „		25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „		25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from „		25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's... „		45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ... „		35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's... „		55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs ... from „		30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's... „		40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ... „		35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's... „		45

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS...Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ...Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ...	4 for Rs.	1 0
„ Wirebound, very fine ...each Re. 1 and „		1 8
„ Chains, Silver or Aluminium ...each „		3 0
„ „ Gold ...each from „		10 0

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ... from Rs.		3
Silver Framed do. do. ... from „		18
Gold Framed do do. ... from „		35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hookssides from „		6
Silver do. do. de. ... from „		25
Gold do. do. do. from „		60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed ... from Rs.		4
Silver do. do. ... from „		20
Gold do. do. ... from „		75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ... Rs.		100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, Inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O-Pearl, with Silver Mounts ... „		25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable... „		20

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS, suitable for sending to Friends at Home.

'XMAS TOYS!

'XMAS STORES!! 'XMAS WINES!!!

Orders are now being registered for delivery in December.

Wine and General Import Merchants and Agents, } PHILLIPS & Co. LD. { BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRIDLES,

BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.

HORSE CLOTHING.

BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.
VETERINARY SURGEON'S APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.
LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

WHIPS

FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NEW REGULATION SADDLES
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H. A. ACWORTH,
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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 720 OF 1889.

JUGMOHUNDASS VUNDRAVANDASS, Assignee of Hukma Pana, Amba Pana, Khungar Hukma, Hira Dewa, and Rama Massing.....Plaintiff
vs.
JUMNADAS VUSSONJEE PURSHOTUM....Defendant

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 4th day of February, 1889, it was ordered *inter alia* that the Defendant Jumnadas Vussonjee Purshotum should pay to the Plaintiff's the sum of Rs. 936-0-7 for debt and Rs. 67-13 for costs, which said debt and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 1,003-13-7, by monthly instalments of Rs. 25. In default of payment of one instalment, execution to issue for the whole amount which may be then due.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant for Sale, dated the 22nd day of August, 1889, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say. All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuages or building built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at King Lane, within the Fort, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 10, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 475 and new No. 5571, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the Defendant, bearing Assessment Street No. 11, or towards the west by the Sweeper's passage belonging to the said house, on or towards the north by the property of Varjiwandas Madhowdas, and on or towards the south by the King Lane.

And whereas on the 19th day of June, 1890, and before sale of the said property a sum of Rs. 1,147-14-10 being the amount payable under the said warrant for sale was paid, and whereas by an alias warrant for sale, dated the 26th day of August 1890, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises aforesaid or so much of them as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of costs of execution of decree and costs of sale Rs. 351-6-10.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY the 19th day of December 1890, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of costs of execution of decree and costs of sale Rs. 351-6-10 as aforesaid.

The following is a list of rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 275-14-11.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the Purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be re-payable to the Purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the Sale and to become Purchaser of the property.

One-fourth of the Purchase Money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a Purchaser; the remainder of the Purchase Money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the Sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as Deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof, of the prior Purchaser.

For further Information and Conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1890.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON, Attorneys or Assignee of the Plaintiffs.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

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NOTICES.

ANY PERSON having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the Estate of the late SURGEON EGAN, Med. Staff, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claim can be ENTERTAINED.

H. R. TUFNELL, Captain,
2 Gloster Regiment,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Colaba, November 17th, 1890.

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NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of JAMES GIBERNE BELL, late of Eastbourne, in the County of Sussex, a Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, and Judicial Commissioner for the Berars, who died at Eastbourne, aforesaid on the 1st of February, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 24th day of October, 1890 by the High Court at Bombay, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of ALFRED FOX COTTON, late of Balclok, in the Punjab, in India, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, who died at sea on the 13th December, 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 29th of October, 1890, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of HERBERT JACOB, late of No. 41, Grosvenor in the City of Bath in England, a retired Major-General, who died at Bath aforesaid on the 2nd May, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 11th day of October, 1890, by the High Court at Bombay, to ARCHIBALD FOOTE SIMPSON and ALEXANDER MAIR are hereby required to sent in their claims to the said Administrators, at their office, in the Oriental Bank Building's Fort Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time they will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hand are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrators.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, OILS, COTTON WASTE & STATIONERY.

1.—TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on MONDAY, 8th December, 1890, for the supply of INDIGENOUS STORES, OILS, COTTON WASTE and STATIONERY, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1891, and ending on dates as noted on Tender forms.

2.—Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderers shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous stores &c., and stationery" and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand) must accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5.—If Government paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Ry., Co., and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores and Stationery, to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Offices, Parel, 1st November, 1890.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1890 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1890.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve months...	Rs. 26
Six months ...	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay., or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 48 for one year; 25 for 6 months; 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

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Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,

Albert Building, Bombay,

or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882.....	£309,690 0 0
„	1885.....	£388,156 0 0
„	1889.....	£955,039 0 0
„	1889.....

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening, Holy Trinity Church, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday.—Sutlej (s), from London; and I. M. S. Canning, Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The steamer Kapurthala sailed yesterday for England.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

OLD GOA.—We hear that on the occasion of the Exposition Festival this city will be illuminated by electric light, which will be quite a novelty for the Goans.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE PRINCE.—H. H. Bugwantsing Tunnaksing, the Thakore Sahib of Bhownugger, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning, and has put up in the Nawab's bungalow, at Grant Road.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE S. P. C. A. ACT.—Inspector Cooverji, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, charged Husain Ebram before Mr. Hamilton for using his bullock when it was lame. Accused was fined Rs. 3.

CRICKET.—A match was played on Sunday last, between the John Bright C. Club and the Bombay Royal C. Club, resulting in a victory for the former by eleven wickets and thirty-seven runs. R. C. Parek and C. D. Khambatta batted well, and M. R. Wadia and J. E. Reporter bowled exceedingly well.

GAMBLING WITH CARDS.—Before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Court yesterday, Inspector Hiscocks charged a woman, named Jumnee, and four others with gambling, in house No. 16, Bellasis Road, on Sunday night. The accused admitted playing cards, but his Worship, declining to believe the only witness who was called, discharged the accused.

DEPARTURE.—Khan Bahadur Kajee Shahabudeen, C. I. E., left for Rajkot by Saturday's mail, to attend the Chapter of the Order of the Indian Empire.—Rao Bahadur Jaysingrao Angrai, a First-class Sirdar of the Deccan and Revenue Commissioner of the Baroda State; and Rao Bahadur Ambalall Sakarlall, Chief Justice, left for Baroda by yesterday's mail.—Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, also proceeded by the same train to defend the accused in a defamation case in the sessions court, presided over by Khan Bahadur Abbas S Tyebjee.

CHURCH OF N. S. DE GLORIA, MAZAGON.—The annual titular festival of this church was celebrated this year with great pomp. The church is now tastefully ornamented, and all the recent improvements and arrangements great credit on the Very Rev. Callejo, reflect who has just received from the Portuguese Bishop certain honorary distinctions as a mark of his appreciation and satisfaction of the manner he discharges his duties as Vicar of the Church of Gloria.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.—Monsignor Ajutti is expected to arrive in Bombay fron Ootacamund shortly on his way to Goa, to be present at the feast of the Exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier on the 3rd December. He will be accompanied by the Very Rev. Fr. Dalhoff, Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay. The Bishop of Damaun will also go to Goa on the 28th Nov. to be present at the closing ceremony on the 1st January, 1891

THEFT OF FRUIT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Inspector George charged Runchore Urji, a cultivator, with stealing a basket of pomaloes from the garden of a Baniah, in Mahaluxmee. Prisoner was defended by Mr. Balkrishna. The gardener, Luxmon Sivaji, was able to identify the fruit. Constable 313 D on beat close by saw the accused climb over the wall with the fruit, last Saturday night, and calling for assistance, seized the prisoner. Accused pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned till to-day.

PETTY THEFTS.—Oojagar Sing, a sweetmeat shopkeeper, near the Girgaum Bridge, yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged a lad, named Gunpat, with stealing a gold chain, Rs. 12 in cash, &c., while complainant was asleep, on Sunday. The accused was seized while running away, and admitted his offence. He was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.—Constable Parker charged a young Mahomedan, named Abdul Razak, with on the 8th instant stealing the silver watch and chain of an Afghan coffee-shop keeper, on Grant Road, named Husain Mustafa. He was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following [illegible] Bombay Yacht Club, at

[illegible]anthe .....A. Sullivan.
[illegible]daliske.....C. Faust.
[illegible]me Favart.....Offenbach.
[illegible]urce .....Waldteufel.
Pirates of
[illegible]zance.....A. Sullivan
Life .....Coote.
QUEEN.

[illegible]NG.—A wealthy Borah, [illegible]at the Girgaum Police [illegible]or furiously driving his [illegible], on Falkland Road. [illegible]nsequence of accused's [illegible]his cart pierced the chest [illegible]n opposite direction. His [illegible]nant to a civil court for [illegible]o victoria-drivers Rutna [illegible]ne rupee each for driving [illegible]d on the Parel and Grant [illegible]gering public safety.

[illegible]esterday, at the Small Cause [illegible]assed a final order in the case The New Oriental Bank. [illegible] of the Bank, applied to [illegible] final decree embodying the [illegible]rence to the High Court, and [illegible]damus. He said that the amount [illegible] the Taxing Master, was Rs. 1,405, [illegible]tend to execute the decree at [illegible]plaintiff lives. His Honor replied he [illegible]mbody the amount of the cost of the [illegible] passed a decree dismissing the suit, [illegible]of Rs. 51, together with such further [illegible] to the High Court.

[illegible]RIAGE ACCIDENT.—As Colonel Wilson, the [illegible] Commissioner, was driving down the Esplanade [illegible] in front of the Telegraph Office, in his brougham, [illegible]bout ten minutes past three yesterday afternoon, [illegible] his way to the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, a violent collision occurred between his carriage and the shigram of a bania, named Wurdundass Gowvidun, which was proceeding in the opposite direction. The right step of Colonel Wilson's carriage was broken off, while the body of the brougham was all but knocked away from the hind wheels, where the springs and fittings were completely damaged in the collision. The shaft of the shigram was damaged. Fortunately no injuries were received by either of the occupants, and Colonel Wilson proceeded to the Municipal Office, having been kindly picked up by a Parsee gentleman who was proceeding in the same direction.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Thakarsi Ajaram charged a hawker, named Nurhari Lutchman, with coaxing three boys, aged 8, 6, and 4 to give him a gold earring, valued at Rs. 6 for one pie and some walnuts in exchange. The earring was dropped by the son of the complainant, aged four years, when he was playing with the other children, one of whom, getting nothing, told the father of what had happened. Accused was fined Rs 5.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Rugunath Sutna, a peon, was at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, charged stealing a string of gold sovereigns from the hands of a woman, named Rukhmabai who just then picked up the string or *thali* which another woman walking ahead on the Byculla Bridge had dropped. Accused said he took it from the woman to hand over to his office manager that it could be sent to the police. He was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy reports the theft of a silver snuff-box and a bunch of keys from his bungalow, at Tardeo.—Nandu, a woman reports the theft of silver and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 631 from her house, in Funnaswadi.—A railway [illegible], named Pereira, reports the theft of his silver watch and chain, value Rs. 30, during his absence at service on Sunday.—Ordnance Serjeant W. Smith reports the theft of Rs. 12 from his quarters, near Crawford Market.—Heralal Mullu reports the theft of Rs. 15 from his house in Colaba.—Byramji Bezonji of Bazar Gate Street, reported the theft of clothes, &c., and the police on searching the house of a Parsee, named Edulji Dadabhoy, living in Gunvavalan Street, found the property and a watch, which the prisoner confessed to having stolen from a carpenter, near the Agra Bank.—Aurha Narain also reports the theft of three tolas of gold and six rupees.

A CATHOLIC FESTIVAL.—The annual feast of the Holy Rosary was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Cathedral with great *eclat*. On Saturday previous there was held solemn vespers, at 6-50 p.m. The Rev. Father Callejo officiated on Sunday, The Very Rev. Father Dalhoff, S.J., chanted the High Mass, at 10 a. m. An eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by the Very Rev. Father Surgens, S. J. The interior and exterior of the Cathedral and the altars were decorated with flowers and foliage, The Mass selected for the occasion was the composition of Mercadant's No. 3. The effective music of the vespers and the Mass was remarkably well rendered by the Cathedral choir, under the direction of the organist, Mr J. L. D'Almeida. Among the amateurs were Misses Eulalie Viegas, M Bhare, Cabral, Minnie, the Misses Borges, Hilda Flanagan, J D'Cruz, etc. At the conclusion of the Mass there came a beautiful Tantum Ergo, the solo being most sweetly &c., and sympathetically rendered by Miss Eulalie Viegas, with which the service was brought to a close.

THE ILLEGAL DETENTION OF A GIRL.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bertha Schwartz who is charged with her husband with keeping a minor, named Ella Silverberg, in their dwelling for illicit purposes, appeared in answer to a summons issued by his Worship to show cause why her bail-bond should not be cancelled and she herself should not be committed to jail. At the last hearing of the case prisoner was enlarged on bail on the understanding that she would not communicate with the girl, who was stopping in the Industrial Home for Women, near the Sassoon Reformatory. The present proceedings were adopted by Superintendent MacDermott since he was in receipt of a letter from the lady superintendent of the Home, informing him that the accused had gone to the place four times and communicated in the German tongue over the wall with the girl. Prisoner, however, denied having held any intercourse with the girl. She admitted going to the Home and taking some clothes and shoes with her for her sister. His Worship informed the accused that he would give her another chance, but warned against holding any communication with the girl.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Before Mr. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Byramjee Bezonjee, a Parsee carpenter, was charged by Superintendent MacDermott with housebreaking and theft of property, aggregating in value to Rs 117. Eduljee Dadabhoy, the complainant, left his residence in Bazaar Gate Street, a few days ago securely locked, and on his return found that he had been robbed of a roll of flannel, a silver watch, and sundry articles of the above value. The theft was forthwith reported to the police, and it was ascertained that as the carpenter experienced some difficulty in picking the padlock of the door, he proceeded to an ironmonger's shop and purchased a similar lock and key with the latter of which he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. The police were induced to search the prisoner's house. The carpenter then strongly objected and threatened the Superintendent with legal proceedings. Byramjee's threats, however, were unheeded, and most of the missing property was found in his possession, and another portion in a Marwaree's shop, at the Stone Bunder, His Worship remanded the prisoner in custody, at the request of the Superintendent, so as to allow an opportunity of investigating another case of housebreaking, in which the prisoner is believed to have been implicated.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The entertainment given at the above institute, on Saturday last, under the patronage of the officers of the mail steamer Arcadia, well merited the assemblance of the crowded hall. Before the hour named, every seat was occupied, and left many a late-comer to remain standing. It began with a concert, in which the audience were first favoured by a very pretty operatic trio (piano, violin, and concertina) by Rev. Nelson and two friends, and was followed by a pianoforte solo by another of the rev. gentleman's friends, in the absence of the timely arrival of Mr. Peelow, whose name stood on the programme for a song. Miss Damayne, accompanied on the piano by her sister, gave a very pretty song, "Only once more," in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The next item on the programme was the favourite song, "Alice, where art thou," ? which was very creditably sung by Mr. F. A de Quadros. Mrs. Butterfield sang one of her Scotch songs and received unanimous applause. The officers of the Arcadia then followed. Mr. Gordon, the chief officer, and another officer, gave a most artistic display of boxing and single stick. The clown, with his Blondin donkey that jumped over the stage in the end, and took possession of one of the lady-singers' seats was really amusing. Mr. Stevenson, the chief engineer, with his Indian clubs, surprised almost every one in the hall. Mr. Darken, the purser's song "Killaloe," and Mr. Beaver's song, "Sweethearts and Wives," must not be left unnoticed. The entertainment which commenced at 8-30, was closed at 10-30 p. m. with the National Anthem sung by all the officers of the Arcadiar. Great credit is due to Rev. Mr. Nelson, who apparently spares no pains in his endeavours to entertain the seamen, as his weekly gatherings (free to all) are so deservedly crowned with success.

CRICKET.

THE MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on Saturday, the 15th instant, between the Eastern Telegraph Company Cricket Club and the Municipal Cricket Club, and resulted in a draw in favour of the latter ten team. The M. C. C. having won the toss, decided to bat and ran up a score of 119 runs at the loss of four wickets, when the innings was declared at an end. Eight wickets of the E. T. C. C. were dismissed for 82 runs, when time was called. The following is the score :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

S Tomlinson b Little	1
Narayen Sittaram run out	6
Dorabjee Hirjeeboy not out	62
Balcrishna Bhende c Hanley	9
Smith b Little	8
E J Hale c James	9
Cursetjee Daroovala not out	3
Lilley, Katrak, Barjorjee, Rowbottom — Innings declared closed.	
Extras	21
Total...	119

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY C. C.

James b Smith	22
Jones b Smith	4
Little b Hall	6
Leggett c Katrak	0
Aldridge b Hale	33
Nicholson c Rowbottom	4
O'Brien b Smith	0
Hopkins b Hale	3
Hall, Hanley, A O'Brien — to bat	
Extras	10
Total...	82

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, ESPLANADE.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1890.

5-30 p.m.—Solemn Blessing and Opening of the New Church by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A collection will be made towards the Fund for obtaining new fittings for the Church.

EVERYONE, observes a home paper, is very much struck with the diminution in the size of the Prince of Wales since he went to Homburg. He is looking so much thinner and better that it has been a general subject of conversation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A SUIT AGAINST LESSEES OF LAND.

BYRAMJEE DINSHAW AND ANOTHER VS. JAMES ROACH AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs in this case were Byramjee Dinshaw F. Limjee and Ardasir Pestonjee Kharas, and the defendants were James Roach, an East Indian Portuguese, residing at Khetwady, Tookaram Ballajee, and Jadowjee Bhugwanjee, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs, while there was no appearance for any of the defendants.

The plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that they were entitled to re-enter upon certain premises leased by them to the defendants; that the term of the lease had determined; and that the defendants should quit and deliver up possession. Also that the defendants be restrained by injunction from collecting the rent and income of the premises; and, further, that the first two defendants be decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 38-8-8, and further rent for the premises until possession thereof was given up to the plaintiffs. By an indenture, dated 30th June, 1888, the plaintiffs leased to the first defendant and one Elloo Ellapa, a piece of land at Mount, near Mazagon, for the term of twenty-one years, from 1st August, 1888, at a monthly rental of Rs. 200, payable in advance on the 10th of each month, commencing after the month of January, 1889. The defendants covenanted to pay the rent of Rs. 38-8-8 per annum to Government, and municipal rents and taxes, and to erect at their expense on the premises, within twelve months from the date of the indenture, a substantial building for use as a dwelling-house at a cost of not less than Rs. 7,000. It was provided that, in the event of a breach of the covenant, the plaintiffs should re-enter upon the premises. In June, 1889, the lessees, with the consent of the plaintiffs, executed a mortgage, by way of underlease, to the third defendant. The plaintiffs complained that the defendants had not paid rent amounting to Rs. 1,000, nor any other charges, and had failed to complete the building covenanted to be erected on the land.

One of the plaintiffs was examined, and his lordship made a decree for them against the first and second defendants for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 38-8-8; the lease was declared to be determined; and all the defendants were directed to give up possession of the land, and to pay the costs of the suit.

A SUIT AGAINST A DEFAULTING CONSIGNOR.

HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE VS. FAZULLA CASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant.

On the 25th February, 1889, the defendant represented to the plaintiff that he was desirous of consigning cotton per steam ship Merton Hall to Messrs. Matheson and Company, the London agents of the plainiff, for sale in London on his account, and for that purpose he asked for a loan of Rs. 7,000, which he said he would use in purchasing the cotton. He signed a letter of hypothecation, by which he undertook to accept any redraft that might be drawn against him in the case of loss resulting on the intended consignment. Defendant was paid Rs. 7,000, and as security he passed a promissory note for the amount. He did not, however, procure the cotton, nor make the promised consignment. On the 20th August 1889, an account was received from the plaintiff's London agents in respect of this and another transaction, showing a sum of Rs. 8,857-5-2 payable by the defendant. There were other monies due by the defendant in respect of redrafts for consignments previous to the 25th February, 1889, and the total sum due to the plaintiff was Rs. 9,774-6. The defendant, on the 10th June, 1889, filed his petition in the Insolvency Court, and admitted the plaintiff as a creditor for Rs. 9,059-7-6. The plaintiff opposed the petition. The insolvent (the defendant) was discharged, except as to Rs. 9,255-8-2 due to the plaintiff; and as to such debt his discharge was adjourned for six months, during which he was to be confined in the Common Jail. The plaintiff prayed for a judgment for the sum of Rs. 9,774-6.

His Lordship gave a decre for the plaintiff for Rs. 9,774-6-6 with interest and cost.

THE G. I. P. SPECIAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will say in your issue of to-morrow that the number of passengers who travelled by the special train to Narel, &c., on Saturday afternoon last were :—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
From Victoria Terminus, Bombay and Byculla, to—Narel	2	0	2
Khandalla	0	1	1
Lanouli	0	0	2
Total...	2	1	5

And by the special train on Monday (this) morning the following :—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
To Byculla and Victoria Terminus, Bombay, from—Lanouli	1	0	0
Khandalla	6	3	4
Narel	7	14	7
Total...	14	17	11

These numbers include passengers holding return-tickets, but not members of the Company's staff holding free passes.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

G. I. P. Offices, Nov. 17.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MARINE STEAMER CANNING.

THE Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain C. W. Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Rangoon, which port she left on the 8th November. She brought the 1st Border Regiment and a few details, consisting of 15 officers, 2 ladies, 5 officers' children, 613 European rank and file, 9 women, and 25 children of the rank and file with 10 time-expired men of the Indian Marine steamer Enterprise and 27 followers During the voyage one private of the Border Regiment died from natural causes. The vessel experienced heavy rain in the Bay and off Point de Galle; and the remainder of the voyage fine weather. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col M M Gillies, 1st Border Regt
Major J Gage, 1st Border Regt
Capt H M Richards, 1st Border Regt
Capt R H G Heygate, 1st Border Regt
Capt A M Couldfield, 1st Border Regt
Capt W F Nash, 1st Border Regt
2nd Lieut G E G McLogan, 1st Border Regt
2nd Lieut W H Harrison, 1st Border Regt
2nd Lieut L F Hay, 1st Border Regt
2nd Lieut G Brooke, 1st Border Regt
Lieut and Adjt W J Fergusson Daire, 1st Border Regt
Surgn-Major Routh, Medl Staff
Apothecary Bay, Medl Staff
Mr Conductor Sounder and three children, Com. Dept
Mrs Pakin and two sons, Burmah Police Force
Capt Way, Bo Staff Corps

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN M. WALKER, R. A., doing duty at the Gun-Carriage Factory has been appointed Assistant Superintendant, small Arms Ammunition Factory, at Kirkee.

THE undermentioned officers passed the higher standard in Hindustani on the 13th October :—Colonel Rogers, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenants Sullivan 36 Sikhs; Ward, 19th Punjab Infantry; McCrea, 37th Dogras; and Thatcher, Corps of Guides.

COLONEL G. T. HAMILTON, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, will be placed on half-pay on 15th December next, and has been permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

LIEUTENANTS W. Mc G. ARMSTRONG, York and Lancaster Regiment, and E. P. Strickland, Norfolk Regiment, have been permitted to resign their probationary appointments in the Indian Staff Corps and have been posted, respectively, to the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, and 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment pending further orders.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant J W G Roy, Derbyshire Regiment, to England, for eight months, on private affairs. Colonel R O Vyvyan, 40th Bengal Infantry to England for one year, on private affairs, Captain J P Templer, Leinster Regiment, to England, for 12 months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant C E G Blunt, Leinster Regiment, to England, for six months, on medical certificate

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at their offices Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Gate Street, with Mr. N. M. Wadia in the chair, when the following director's report was submitted :—

The directors beg to submit annual report of their administration of the affairs of this company during the twelve months ended 30th June 1890, together with the audited balance-sheet, and statement of profit and loss account for the same period. The accounts show that the nett earnings of the year amount to Rs. 49,394-3-6 made up of the following items :—Profit from land and other properties Rs. 1,11,204-6-6; profit from New Mill Rs. 5,701-15-7; total Rs. 1,16,906-6-1; deduct loss from Old Mill Rs. 67,512-2-7; profit nett, Rs. 49,394-3-6; add balance brought forward from last account Rs. 535-2-10; total Rs. 49,929-6-4. Less provision for Mill depreciation Rs. 9,800; balance Rs. 40,129-6-4. The directors recommend that out of the above available balance a dividend of Rs. 10 per share be declared absorbing Rs. 40,000 and leaving Rs. 129-6-4 to be carried to the credit of next year's account. The directors, in full sympathy with the shareholders, are painfully conscious that this is a small dividend. But they declare that it is owing to circumstances over which they had no control, as will be fully explained below. In the first place, it is notorious that raw cotton had stood all throughout the year more or less high-priced, without the proportionate enhancement appearing in the prices of yarn and cloth. On the contrary, whilst cotton was going up, goods not only did not stand steady at previous rates but kept actually going down. The yarn production of the new Mills that were set a-going in Bombay and elsewhere during the year, was freely poured into the market, almost entirely glutting it, without evoking any corresponding increased demand on the part of the consumers. The China market was hence oversupplied, stocks increased considerably there, and prices went down fast. Mills were reported to be working at a loss. Such a state of affairs continuing long, it was widely apprehended in consequence that a crisis in Mill industry was imminent. To obviate this impending disaster at least in some measure the Millowners' Association was led to prevail upon as many Mills as it had influence over to work short-time and thereby curtail production, and so stop supply over-running demand, in some degree, however small. We, however, had to contend, besides, against special adverse circumstances which had nothing in common with other mills but were peculiar to ourselves alone. They have unfortunately left us at the end of the year burdened with a heavy loss. The directors feel bound to explain fully those circumstances here below for the satisfaction of the shareholders. The new Jehangir Wadia Mill had just commenced working shortly after official year. All new mills take time to settle down before their machinery comes into proper and full working order, and their production gets a good footing in the market. In addition to this general drawback, when we commenced work with this mill, the China market unfortunately for us was beginning to be dull and on the decline. On account of the obnoxious practice prevalent in Hongkong of goods purchased being very leisurely cleared, dependent entirely on the will and pleasure of the purchasers, our yarn did not pass from that port into the interior so soon as wished for, or would otherwise have done in a good market. The Chinese are a conservative people, and at the ports they do not take readily to a new ticket till it goes into the interior districts, and is reported by the consumers, generally not before several months are out, to be approved, testified by orders repeated. In the meantime, our stock got rapidly accumulated to an anxious amount. We had, therefore, to succumb gradually to our necessity and to freely accept lower and lower prices, even down from the highest to the extent of nearly three-quarters of an anna, to induce sales. The directors are glad, however, to note here that at last our yarn has successfully found its way into the consuming districts, and is well approved, but not until sometime after the year under review has expired. As we are drafting this report we find that such a good demand has sprung up for our yarn that, having once reached the lowest bottom, we are recently able to make each fresh sale at a better and better price than before, though it is well known that the general market is still continuously lowering and other Mills' yarns sales are reported to be effected not without accepting reduced prices, This bespeaks well for the quality of our yarn, and augurs encouragingly for the future, but in basing upon it their better hopes the directors do not wish it to be lost sight of that this Mill is as yet the smallest. It need not be explained that every thing else being equal, the larger the Mill the larger is the margin of profit, as the fixed expenses, which do not very so much with the size of a Mill, are in the case of a large Mill divided into a large production, thus reducing the cost per lb. The old Mill had been suffering under special disadvantages. The quality and the quantity of our production having greatly deteriorated on account of the worn-out condition of the old Mule and Flyer Throstle spinning spindles they were all removed and 15,392 Platts new ring Spindles, were placed in their instead, making in all 18,100 spindles together with the 2,703 Ring spindles previously placed some time ago. The process of replacement occupied a large portion of the first half of the year. During that period a good number of spindles had necessarily to stop working, and even after all the new spindles were fixed we were not able to utilise them all, so on an average taking the whole year round only 16,216 spindles a-day can be said to be going, consequently close upon 2,000 spindles a-day ran less. Hence to meet this difficulty one more card frame preparation has been already ordered out and is expected shortly to arrive from England. This partial stoppage meant reduction of production and enhancement of cost per lb. so it naturally affected the margin of profit. The engines had to be renovated since they were not steam tight. New cylinders, &c., were ordered out, and to place them in position the Mill had to stop from 8th December 1889, to 26th January 1890, both days inclusive, a period of full 50 days. This long stoppage contributed largely to swell the amount of loss. During this stoppage period we had all the fixed expenses running over us; besides, we had to bear certain special charges, whilst all the time the Mill was not producing one lb. of yarn or cloth. We availed of this stoppage to make certain repairs to the building and machinery which could not be done whilst the Mill is working, and upon them large sums were spent. We had to suffer not alone for this stoppage but there was another also in the month of May, when the main bevel wheel broke down, and stopped the Mill for full 11 days. In this manner we had to stop for altogether 61 days entirely during the year. There are other disadvantages of stoppages such as good skilful workmen leave to seek other situations where smooth and constant working earns them better wages. After the Mill re-started in January we had to suffer somewhat on this account. Also, manufactured goods being not kept constantly supplied in the market, on account of non-production during stoppage, the special demand for them turns towards another direction, in favour of some other make. Besides, money was spent on the improvements for which we had to pay interest, which has increased the expenditure side, but the results expected to be derived from the better working of the improved machinery had not been fully realised till sometime after the year under report had expired. So we had to charge a large amount of interest to the mill during the year, without the return advantage of deriving corresponding benefit therefrom within that period. It will, hence, not fail to be patent to all who are in any way conversant with the economy of mill industry that, what on the one hand with the adverse condition of an avowedly unprofitable market; and on the other with the special disadvantages of stopping for full 61 days entirely; and on the third with the partial stoppages of nearly 2,000 spindles a-day during the whole year; and on the fourth with the encumbrance of charges for interest and other incidental expenses—all circumstances beyond our control,—we could not reasonably have been expected to have escaped a heavy loss. All the above enumerated unavoidable circumstances combined, conspired together to bring this Mill to this sad state.

The weaving shed was also attended to. Some of the preparatory machines were renewed with great advantage. Parts of the looms were also changed, improving the quality of the cloth. Our cloth has been now acknowledge to be of a superior quality, and is well appreciated in the market. At present as this report is drawn we are realising a good margin of profits on it, but the year embraced in the report had not seen much of it. It is encouraging to note that both our yarn and cloth are now well approved in the consuming markets, and are talked of appreciatingly. Both sell well and will, it is hoped, lead to a profitable business. However, it cannot be overlooked when comparing the result of this Mill with those of others that this is an old and a small Mill. When we started in 1876, there were only 30 Mills in Bombay. To-day we have 70, showing that 40 new Mills have started since we did. New Mills signify less waste, better production, as regards both quality and quantity, and at the same time less expense in the way of stores, coals, wages, repairs, &c., &c, thus effecting a saving at both ends, The results of these Mills must necessarily be better than ours, so it cannot be fair to expect us to do as well as them. Of the remaining 30 Mills it might be said that with the exception of a very few all are larger than ours. We have now 18,100 spindles in all; and there are only 12 Mills in Bombay out of 70 that have lesser spindles, but of this 12 most are new. Hence, they give more production, and dividing the fixed expenses into larger production they must necessarily leave a better margin than we can be capable of. Besides these so-called old Mills have much more improved themselves than we have. We have been hampered, among other causes, not only by our peculiar locality at Colaba, quite on the sea-wall, affording literally no space on three sides of it for extension of any kind, or alteration of the engines from wheel-gearing into rope gearing, &c., &c., but also by our Articles of Association restricting our borrowing powers. It is not so with other Mills which have generally extensive compounds and have ample powers for borrowing freely and improving and extending themselves there with as the exigencies of the times demand, some have availed to the full extent of their capital, and others to even much beyond that. The director retiring by rotation is Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mody, who is eligible for re-election. The last general meeting not having elected the auditors for the past year, the directors appointed Messrs. James Douglas and Nasserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji with the usual remuneration, and you are now asked to pass your approval to it. The shareholders have also to elect two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

After some warm discussions amongst the shareholders over whom the chairman seemed to exercise very little influence in bringing them to order it was proposed by Mr. Kennard and seconded by Mr. S. D. S. Dallas, that the meeting should be adjourned until the report of the committee is received and circulated among the shareholders fifteen days before the meeting is again called.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

106-90—Crawford, B, B and B—William Watson vs R C L Corsey.
294-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Bapty Brothers Ld vs Pallonjee Sorabjee.
375-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Chutruputhy Lokmal and others vs Tokersey Dewjee and others—In person.
439-90—Payne, G and S—Haji Esmail Haji Allana vs Hajee Abdool Wullud Oosman and another—Balkrishna and D.
447-90—Nanu and H—Hormusji Bomonji Jeejeebhoy vs N D Sylva and others.
490-90—Jefferson, B, D, and K—Mukhunlal Chetram and another vs Balkissondas Anantram.
497-90—Mirza, H, K—Jasraj Khurta and another vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed—Jefferson, B, D and K.
503-90—Roughton and B—Nensey Khairaz and another vs Hajee Sulleman Abd Rahiman and another.
506-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Rao Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla vs Ramdhandas Jindaram.
514-90—Conroy and B—William Watson vs A R Maidment.
515-90—In person—Bhugwandas Ramju vs Dagdu Essu.
533-90—M D and Jamsetjee—Gordhundas Sunderdas Morarjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others.
539-90—M, E and Hemming—Bapty Brothers Ld vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee and another.
548-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub vs Jawarimul Fozdar—R Skipsey.
549-90—Balkrishna and D—Motee Dewa and others vs Sayajee Nagooji and another—Thakurdas, D and C.
558-90—Pestonjee and R—Limjeebhoy Muncherjee Mody vs Dinshaw Bomonjee Gundevia and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

223-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Ootumchund Maneckchund vs. Toolsidass Kissondass—Nanu and H. For counsel's reply.
225-88—Jefferson B. D. and K—Ootumchund Maneckchund vs. Toolsidass Kissondass—Nanu and H. For Counsel's reply.
12-90—Payne, G and S—Valjibhoy Poonja and others vs. Juggonnath Khunnali—Crawford, B B and B Part heard.
144-90—Crawford, B B and B—Juggonnath Khunnah vs Valjibhoy Poonja and others—Payne, G and S. Part heard.
136-89—Payne, G and S—Rampurtab Samratroy and another vs Premsuk Chundunmul and others. —D S Garud Part heard.
366-89—Mirza H K for pauper—Luxmon Bhairoojee vs Gungabai and another—Balkrishna and D.
493-88—Roughton and B—Luchmondass Radhakisson vs Goolabrai Gooljarimal and another—In person.
214-90—In person, paupers—Purshotum Lukhmon and others vs Bai Rodibai and other—C M and M and Balkrishna and D.
139-90—Payne, G and S—Thomas Douglas Charlesworth and others vs Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chtoo—Thakordass, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Postponed Long Causes.

184-90—Wadia and G—Peerozbai vs Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta and others—Macfarlane E, and H, and C B B and B—Part heard.
To speak to the Minutes of the order.
370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others—vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
14-89—Janardhen G—Shaik Manick Shaik Budhan and others—vs Halimabai—Payne, G and S.
57-78—Conroy and B—Bai Mamoobai vs. Dossa Morarjee and others—Nanu and H and Thakordass D and C.
393-88—Payne, G and S—Canjee Purbut and others vs Kariadan Coonby Badoorun and others—Roughton and B.
Postponed Long Causes.
406-87—In person—Moti Prema vs. Boodul Dossajee —E Wilkin.
473-88—Tyabjee and D—Khetsidass Hurmukrai vs.—Sobagchund Dowletchund.
265-90—Conroy and B—Lilladhur Shamjee and others vs Rehmoobhoy Allana and others—Payne, G and S.
147-86—Thakordass D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing Press, Co Ld. vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy—Jefferson, B D and K.
713-89—Macfarlane E and H—Rustomjee Framjee Commissariatwalla vs. Banubai—Nanu and H.
719-89—Crawford B B and B—The Bank of Bengal vs. Ghanshamdass Jaigopaldass—Jefferson, B D and K.
For examination of witnesses.
Chalk, W and S—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.
C A Turner—Liquidator—Jamsetjee Hormusjee Limboowalla, Petitioner.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kt Errant	2210	Mathew	A	K Nixon & Co.
„ Mobile	916	Hughes	D	B and P S N Co.
„ Nyanza	1428	Simons	L	Ebji Shewji.
„ Emir	2620	Robinson	M	K Nixon & Co.
„ Loch Maree	1728	Lee	N	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.—Steamers Ponani, Kavari, and Neera.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Ar

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

GLASGOW FIRM of EXPORTERS, knowing the Indian trade desire Agents in Bombay for collections of Indents. Address for forwardation to "I. W. D." Care of, Street and Co. 30, Cornhill, London, England.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS please note our specially imported cheap packets of 20 'XMAS CARDS for Annas 4 only ; 50 for Annas 8 ; and 100 for Re. 1. Are fast selling.—Apply sharp, SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

OUR IMPORTATION of Toys, Dolls Games, and Useful and Fancy Presents for this 'Xmas Season surpasses by far all former years both in quality and quantity. Inspection Solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., Cough Pills, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops, Dinner Pills, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen, Merchants, Civil and Military officers, and qualified Medical practitioners. For Handbills, containing certificates of cures, apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, 1st Class ENGINEER for a small steamer in January. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs 250. Apply to "G," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, a small well-furnished, nicely situated HOUSE, at Breach Candy, from 1st January, for 10 months. Rent Rs. 150. Address "M. N." care of this Office.

AUCTION SALE of Gold and Silver JEWELLERY, Cutch-work, Silver-ware, Cashmere Shawls, &c., at CRAWFORD'S ROOMS, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

THE SALE of Mr. Khimjee Jairam Sewjee's PROPERTIES in Marine and Bazar Gate Streets, Fort, De Lisle Road, Byculla, and Walkeshwar, will take place at CRAWFORD & Co.'s ROOMS on WEDNESDAY, 19th November, at 4-30 p.m.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

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WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIMEPIECES, fitted in a nice morrocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price, Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

WANTED, European experienced Assistants in the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at the offices of the Society, Sirdar's Mansions, Bombay.

WANTED, Strong young Dhumnie for District Use. Apply, stating particulars, to "152," care of Wm. Watson and Co, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4 ; Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1-2 ; and Indian Coffee, Re. 1 per lb. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground in closed Cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHLOX, Verbena, Pinks, Peleenia and all other favourite annual Seeds, just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

TO LET, Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi 7th Lane, No. 6. Comfortable and Convenient in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C. MODY, Chundanwadi, No. 803.

AT MAHABLESHWAR.—FOR SALE, "The OAKS," and "MALCOLM COTTAGE," with corrugated Iron Roofs and FURNISHED, both in one Compound, very central and with splendid View. Particulars from FRANK ORR, Agent.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Parisean, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Address "93" care of this Office.

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PROF. NOTT BARNES'S BANJO STUDIO and Sale Rooms, 31, Elphinstone Circle, (late Green Street). The finest stock of Banjos in India. Prospectus on application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

FULL SIZE COTTON BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., Complete FOR SALE, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollhera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

AIR-GUNS of all kinds, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200. Ammunition and Springs of all kinds to Air-Guns always on hand.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TABLE D'HOTE at PEARSE'S, from 1 to 3 p.m. TIFFIN, Re. 1. At private table, 8 As. per Plate. Tea or Coffee 2 As. per Cup.—7, Church Gate Street.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to look, Rs. 5 extra.—GREER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.
In Wood or Iron with best double woven.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!
TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the last week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ERVANTS' CLOTHING !
SERVANTS' CLOTHING ! !
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,
Of all colours and prices and suitable for all grades of servants,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a compilation of decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4 FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, CARTS, TROLLEY, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited (in liquidation), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Bombay Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, consisting water cart, bullock carts, lorry, trolley, office tables, chairs, office desks, cupboards, set of drawers, stools, clocks, copying press, waste paper carriage wheels, sample frames, counter-bench, empty boxes, writing materials, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1890, at 4 o'clock, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Nowrojee Ardesir Bomanjee, Executor of the last will and testament of Ardesir Bomanjee Kaka, deceased, and with the consent of Bai Bhikaijee, widow and administratrix of Pestonjee Ardesir Kaka, deceased, the undermentioned landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,060 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1993, 1994, 2047 and 2048, new No. 9126, old survey Nos. 727, 729, and new survey Nos. 5431, 5442, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Khetwady Fourth Cross Lane, partly by the property of Hormusjee Pestanjee Hottlewalla, partly by the property of Dosabhoy Sorabjee Darcowalla, and partly by the property of Byramjee Sorabjee Darcowalla, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Fifth Cross Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Bandorawalla, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady Main Road, aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 1861, and street Nos. 79, 81, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nowrojee Ardesir Bomanjee and family of Pestanjee Ardesir Kaka, deceased.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 18th November, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17.

A FEW additional items of news are to hand by wire under Saturday's date beyond those chronicled in our report of that evening. A further payment of about a million in Gold was made into the Bank of England ; and Consols were unaltered at 93⅞. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was put down ¼d., say to 1s. 5⅜d. Linseed was quiet at previous quotations. While Delhi Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was 1d. per cental lower, at 7s. 5d., ex-quay, other kinds being unchanged in value. Cotton prices in Liverpool were unaltered ; but "Good" Oomra, and "Fine" Broach at Havre were 1½ francs lower, at 51 francs and 61½ francs, respectively.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Inc	Rs.	4,15,981
" " Branches	Dec	"	1,22,905
Other Deposits	Inc	"	28,12,425
Government Securities	"	"	12,59,976
Loans	Dec.	"	1,66,261
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	3,81,341
Cash with other Banks	"	"	53,389
Cash and Currency Notes.....	"	"	16,19,457

During the holiday week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, the demand for money was naturally very slack, and accordingly we find an improvement in the Cash Balance to the considerable extent of some 16¼ lakhs, bringing the figures up to 519½ lakhs. The increase in the Balance since the previous Saturday shown above, however, does not represent the falling off in trade requirements during the week, which were materially greater ; for though there had been an increase of nearly four lakhs in Bills Discounted, Private Deposits had increased by over 28 lakhs, and this, with some diminution in Loans, brought the net decrease in the trade demand to close upon 26 lakhs, to which must be added a net increase of about 3 lakhs in Public Deposits, the difference between the aggregate of these gains and the actual increase in the Balance being accounted for by the large increase in Government Securities, as shown above.

COTTON has been firm in tone to-day and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy ; but the higher rates demanded by dealers have checked business, and comparatively few transactions have transpired, the total purchases of old and new Cotton not summing up much more than 1,000 bales. Of the latter, a few hundred bales of ready Bengals have been taken at Rs. 162½-4 ; and of Dhulia at Rs. 173½-4½ ; and a little Julgaum at Rs. 179½ ; while of the former small lots have changed hands of Tinnevelly, at Rs. 190½ ; Bhagulcote, at Rs. 166 ; and Veraval, at Rs. 162½ per candy. A line of "Fine" Bengals has been booked at Rs. 174 for January-March delivery.

The news to hand by wire from the Cotton districts is altogether of a favourable tenor, the anticipations of a return of fine weather which were prevalent last week having been realized, bright and seasonable weather with no further signs of rain having set in over the whole of the Cotton area. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, where the rainfall had been unusually heavy, the plants continued to show more improvements ; and at Wadwan in the Dhollera circle where, on the other hand, less than half the average fall had been registered, the plants were flourishing, and crop prospects were good. Picking was general, and Cotton was arriving at most of the district centres, in the Bengal and Oomra circles, and at Broach arrivals were expected early.

WHEAT has become quiet in tone in presence of free supplies and unencouraging advices from the other side, and few fresh transactions have transpired to-day, while the price of Pessy has receded half an anna per cwt. other kinds being unchanged in value. We now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-10-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4-9-6	"

SEEDS.—A moderate business for export has been passing in this market to-day, and the feeling has remained steady, with rates unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	1,865 bales.
Wheat	27,373 cwt.
Linseed	1,783 "
Gingelly	3,530 "
Poppy Seed	2,054 "

FREIGHTS are dull. Business has been done for Liverpool, for prompt shipment of Wheat at 16s. 9d. ; and for Marseilles for early December shipment of Seeds at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, owing to the news from London and New York, opened with a very unsettled feeling this morning, Bank Demand having been quoted at 1s. 5⅞d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s.6¼d. ; and these rates rapidly gave way to 1s. 5½d. ; and 1s. 6⅛d. respectively. A fairly big business has been done at the decline, since Bank Demand having been placed at 1s. 5⅞d. and Credits at 1s 6 1-8d. for a month's delivery. and 1s. 6 1-16d. for ready Bills. At closing Credits were quoted at 1s. 6¼d. and 1s. 6 5-16d. for January and February delivery and ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 6⅛ to ⅜d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic....	nominal.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 6⅜ to ½d.	"	
Credits do.	...1s. 6¼d. to 3-16d.	"	
Francs do.	...191½ to 192¼.	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, not to say firm, at about Saturday's quotations, but the market remains quiet as to the amount of business passing. We quote 103 for Four per cents. for cash ; 102⅞ for the coming settlement ; and 102¼ for the January accounts with buyers in all positions, 4½ per cents being still called 106, nominal.

SHARES.—Mill and Press Scrip is firm at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have receded to Rs. 940 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	4 3-16.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	93⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. "	80½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	105
Bar Silver	47⅞

The sum of about £1,00,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Nov. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening (Calcutta boat).

ADEN, Nov. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay on the 17th.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 10th, arrived at Aden on the 16th instant at 9 a.m.

COLOMBO, Nov. 17.

French mail steamer Caledonian, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on the 22nd inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 16.	
10 p.m.	76·4
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17.	
6 a.m...	73·7
10 a.m...	79·4
2 p.m...	83·5
4 p.m...	82·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GROWSE—October 21, at Hampton House, Milverton-terrace, Leamington, wife of Edward F Growse, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
VIVIAN—October 25, at Newton-road, Westbourne-park, wife of Capt F G Vivian, RSC, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIDDLE—STANLEY—October 21, at the parish church, Batuwick, Bath, Waring A Biddle, late Capt 36th Regt, and of Longham, Dorset, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, child of late Maj-Gen W D Stanley, of the Madras Corps.
BLAND—REDDY—October 29, at St Margaret's, Westminster, Thomas Augustine Bland, Solicitor, Bombay, to Sophia Fleming, daughter of late John Reddy, Esq, MD, of Montreal, Canada.
CLARKSON—NEEDHAM—October 25, at the British Consulate, Pernambuco, Brazil, Alfred James Price, son of late Maj-Gen J P Clarkson, H M's Bengal Army, to Josephine Claudia, daughter of Philip Frith Needham, of Pernambuco.
FOWLE—GULLY—October 21, at Thruxton, Hants, T E Fowle, Capt Bedfordshire Regs, son of late T E Fowle, Esq, Chute Lodge, Wilts, to Emmeline Violet, child of late F J S Gully, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps.
MURRAY—STEPHENSON—October 16, at St Mary Abbott's Kensington, Capt A B Murray, son of late J Murray, of Touchadam and Polmaise, to Mary, daughter of late Cecil Mackintosh Stephenson, of Calcutta, Head of the East Indian Railway.
NICOLAS—SHACKLETON—October 28, at the Parish Church, Burwash, John Daly, son of Peter James Nicolas, of Beckenham and Calcutta, to Emily Louisa, daughter of late John Shackleton, MA, of St John's College, Cambridge.
NORRIS—COOKSON—October 21, at St Luke's Church, Kingston, Ernest Edward Norris, R A, of Hereford, to Fanny Isabel (Kittie), daughter of late Lieut Col S B Cookson, Bengal Staff Corps.
O'CONNOR—BADNALL—October 23, at S Saviour's, Paddington, Arthur O'Connor, F R C S I, Army Medical Staff, son of late Charles A O'Connor, of Abbeytown, Roscommon, to Alice, daughter of Archdeacon Badnall, D D, of Randolph-road, W

DEATHS.

BALLS—October 25, at Buckleigh-road, Streatham-common, Charles William Balls, of the India Office, aged 59.
BOHN—October 12, Elizabeth Lamb Bohn, at Twickenham, widow of Henry G Bohn, the founder of Bohn's "Libraries," daughter of W Simpkin, formerly of Simpkin and Marshall, aged 85.
COWELL—October 21, at Grange-park, Ealing, Maj J D Cowell, late 3rd Lt Dragoons and 10th Hussars, son of late William Cowell, Bengal Civil Service, aged 74.
HILL—October 24, at Putney, Alfred Edward, son of late Sir R C Hill, who commanded the Blues at Waterloo, aged 83.
RICHARDS—October 23, at Southsea, Mary Frances, wife of Maj-Gen C J Richards, late Madras Army, aged 49.
STAVELEY—October 23, at Woldhurstlea, Crawley, Sussex, George Augustus Pepper Staveley, late B C S, aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOYSON—November 15, at Moorat's Gardens, Nungumbaukum, the wife of Mr J A Boyson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GOTT—November 8, at Umballa, General William Charles Gott, Bengal Army, aged 69 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

FOR a century the Presidency Magistrates have been among the leading men of this city. They have been as a rule well chosen, well paid, and generally esteemed even at times when their powers were much less than they are now, and were more subject to appeal to the judges. It is a singular fact that with the increase of power and of responsibility the pay of the Magistrates was reduced from time to time until they stood at Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,300, and Rs. 2,000. Then the Finance Commission, with their abhorred shears, made another reduction and the appointments are now worth Rs. 800, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 1,800. This was silently accepted by the public from a conviction that at a time of financial stress and disaster it was not prudent to inquire too closely into what sacrifices should be made when everything was in danger. That time has gone by ; the finances have improved, and they exhibit a healthy elasticity, and exchange, though fluctuating, has ceased to be a terror to Government. Yet it is at such a time that it is gravely proposed to ask the sanction of the Government of India to reduce the pay of the Magistrates in order to provide Rs. 500 a month for a Fourth Magistrate. It is hardly credible, but we believe this to be a fact. The appointment of a Fourth Magistrate was somewhat faintly suggested by the committee for the increase of the police force, and the suggestion was loudly echoed by the Chamber of Commerce, and approved by the Government. The Municipality were invited to contribute to the cost, but they very properly declined to entertain the proposal, and the administrator at the head of the Judicial Department of the Government now proposes to the Government of India the reduction of the reduced pay of the Magistrates in order to provide for a fourth. It is not so long ago that competent authorities objected to the reductions of the Finance Commission, fearing they would lower the status of the Bench, and urging that efficiency could hardly be secured on the salaries proposed. And yet we now have a proposal to reduce the pay still further, to a point which we do not hesitate to describe as dangerously low. This is the alternative which Government propose to themselves now that the Corporation have resolutely and properly refused to bear a charge which Government ought to have taken upon themselves the moment they were persuaded that a Fourth Magistrate was necessary.

Nowhere in India have the Magistrates such large powers as they have in Bombay. Without recording evidence, without appeal to the High Court, and subject only to the criticism of the Press, the Magistrates may sentence offenders to six months' imprisonment or to a fine of Rs. 200. Such powers exercised by well meaning but incompetent men would be fatal to public security ; but exercised by low paid and inferior men, exposed to the temptation which low pay brings with it, they would introduce a reign of terror and corruption of which happily we have had no practical experience. There are of course remedies against irregularities of this kind, but before being found out the mischief they would have wrought would be irreparable. We are conservative in these matters, and we believe in the efficacy of precautions. We consider that in a place like Bombay, with a highly paid European police, and with a still more highly paid body of Municipal officers zealous in the performance of their duties, it is essential that the Magistrates should be strong and independent and thoroughly able to protect the public and to assure them that justice shall be done, no matter at whose instance proceedings may be instituted. We have here a numerous and highly intelligent body of pleaders and counsel, who make very considerable demands upon the time of the Courts, and who endeavour to do their duty by their clients by pressing their statements and arguments, wishing no doubt that justice should be done, but wishing still more that justice should incline to their side. It seems to us too much to hope that a low-paid Magistrate should hold his own against the Bar, the Police, or the Municipality. If a weak and incompetent man he would not and could not be expected to hold his own against counsel who would look down upon him, or against the Police or Municipal staff, who would have their own way with a Magistrate distinctly of a lower grade. The Police is recruited from the Army, where the men are accustomed to rigid discipline and to the observance of strict deference to officers who are in every sense their superiors. They lose these habits in the Police, and will lose them still more quickly when they come to regard the Magistrates as no better than themselves. In theory the Commissioner of Police is subordinate to the Chief Magistrate, but the theory is in practice one that it is exceedingly difficult to carrry out. This is not a healthy sign, and we should expect it to develop into very undesirable proportions if the pay of the Magistrates were reduced still further. It is an inversion of the natural order of things when the Police are better paid then the Bench, and if we do not believe in reducing the pay of the Police we believe still less in impolitic economies with the Magisterial staff. We should not expect impossibilities, and this proposal to decrease the pay of the Magistrates is an impossible proposal. These considerations apply equally whether the cases disposed of by the Magistrates are grave or simple. It is not the kind of case that is to be considered, not the mental labour involved in its adjudication, but the kind of people who bring these cases before the Magistrates. With the best desire to be disinterested, the police all the world over know that their success depends largely upon convictions, and they cannot help doing their best to obtain them, and the more they fail in important cases the more eager and active they become in bringing forward trivial and petty prosecutions. Whether in England or in India the same may, perhaps, in less degree, be said of Municipal prosecutors. The criminal work is increased but the real work is left undone. The increase of petty work in the Police Courts is a sure indication that the proper work of the Municipality and the Police is being neglected. Our Magistrates should be able to control these aberrations.

Obvious though it is that the Presidency Magistrates should be strong and well-paid, for the reason that they must be able to hold their own against the Police and the Municipal officers ; there are equally strong reasons why their pay should be not much below the level of the average gains of Counsel at the Bar. Some of these reasons we have considered ; but if the Bar is to be looked to as the source from which our Magistrates should be drawn, it is evident that the pay should be sufficient to attract capable men of proved efficiency. We do not want failures, but men who have achieved a certain measure of practical success, and successful men are not to be attracted by Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 a month. Fifteen hundred a month is a low figure at which to put the average income of a successful man, and if these appointments are paid less it can only be in exceptional cases that a good man will be secured. When men enter the service of Government and develop qualities which command success it is generally too late to leave the service, and they are obliged to continue in it and look to Government for fair treatment and promotion. But a man at the Bar who has proved successful sees far better prospects before him than service under Government offers. Yet there may be men willing to exchange their chances at the Bar for the certainty of Government pay and pension, and the pay should be sufficient to attract them. In London the Magistrates get £1,500 a year each, except the chief who receives £1,800. In Bombay the pay is divided into grades. The work of each is the same, and the titles first, second, and third merely indicate difference of pay and not of power. In a graded system the rule is promotion by seniority, but we conceive that the differences in the grade are too great and are unnecessary. There is room for improvement in this respect, but admitting that the pay of the chief should be Rs. 2,000 as at present, the lowest grade should not be paid less than Rs. 1,000. For many years this was an accepted axiom, and the departure from it has not proved successful. It is not fair to the Magistrates to pay them less, considering what is expected of them, and it is unsatisfactory to the public that their judicial protectors should be thought of no more account than a police clerk who received Rs. 500 a month for filling up summonses and adding up figures. The only ground for cutting down the pay by the Finance Committee was financial necessity, and that ground no longer exists. There is still less reason for reductions since stamp fees have been levied on applications and complaints to the Courts. This item alone brings in a revenue of Rs. 12,000 a year, and with the fines levied on offenders there is an income sufficient to justify the demand that the former scale of pay should be reverted to. Perhaps it is not late to expect Government to revise their proposals, and if a Fourth Magistrate is necessary to arrange a scale of pay which is more suitable to the traditional status of the Bench and to the necessities of the city. In the Small Cause Court the Judges receive pay from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 for the adjudication of disputes most of which are uncontested and in few of which important issues are involved. If this is a suitable remuneration, what ground is there for placing our liberties at the mercy of Magistrates on Rs. 500 a month ? Is imprisonment for two years and a heavy fine of less account than the finding in a Small Cause Court suit ? The proposal is impolitic and unwarrantable, and the Bombay public will think none the better of it when they recognize in it an attempt on the part of Government to evade the financial responsibilities which they unavailingly endeavoured to saddle upon the Corporation.

THE results of the unfortunate procedure which has been adopted by the Factory Commission are already being shown. The *Manchester Guardian*, having before it the first instalment of the evidence given before the Commission in Bombay, at once comes to the conclusion that it will certainly not lessen the force of the agitation in England for the reform of the condition of Indian factory labour. It does not seem to have struck the Manchester paper that the value of this evidence is serious'y reduced by the fact that it has been given by witnesses many of whom are much too young to give reliable testimony even to facts within their own experience, still less to facts relating to the condition and habits of their co-workers. Nor is it remembered in England that none of the evidence has been in any degree tested by cross-examination, or by testimony given from the other side. The least we can ask English publicists to bear in mind that the millowners have not even been asked if there is another side to the case, and that in a matter which concerns their interests and reputation very closely they have had not a whit more opportunity of being heard than the Lancashire millowners themselves have had There is scarcely a statement of any importance in the recorded evidence which ought not to have been tested by rebutting or at all events explanatory testimony. The statement, for instance, of the winder who said that she works from half-past six in the morning to seven in the evening would, we are confident, have been materially altered if it had been fairly tested. The troops of mill women who pass along the Bombay roads at half-past five every afternoon are a demonstration of the unreliability of such a statement as this, which, if it is predicated of this time of the year, means that women work after dark in the Bombay mills. And this, we know, is not true. Similarly, the story of the boy who gets up at four, and works from half-past five in the morning until a quarter to seven in the evening, pays scant regard to the length of the Indian day. We suppose, however, that the woman who has to rise at three in the morning in order to do her cooking, and never has any holidays, on Sundays or other days, will do more frequent duty in the agitation than any other. Those who cite the case, however, must explain, firstly, out of their intimate knowledge of India, why a woman who confesses that she begins work only at eight in the morning gets up at three to do her cooking ; they must explain, moreover, by what law a woman who finds pleasure in rising thus betimes can be kept in bed until a reasonable hour. If the home papers which are sufficiently interested in the question to pick and choose apparently damaging scraps from the evidence would let English readers know that the press in India have discounted the evidence on account of the strangely unjudicial and one-sided nature of the enquiry, there would be less fear of home opinion being misled on the subject. Meantime the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is keeping the subject closely in view, and if the Chamber and Lancashire opinion were to be guided by the advice of the Chairman, there would be little danger of a wrong judgment being arrived at. The Chairman of the Chamber at a recent meeting expressed the op

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE LOSS OF THE SERPENT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Forty-five bodies, including that of the Captain of those lost in H. M. S. Serpent, have been recovered and buried in a special enclosure at Caraminas, near Finisterre.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND DIFFICULTIES.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Bank of England is negotiating a loan of one million and a half sterling from the Bank of Russia.

THE O'SHEA DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the divorce case of O'Shea *vs.* O'Shea and Parnell, the petitioner has been granted a decree *nisi* for a dissolution of marriage.

THE CRISIS IN THE CITY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The newspapers, in discussing the financial crisis in the City, agree that the danger which threatened the house of Baring Brothers is completely over, a guarantee fund of nine millions sterling having been subscribed, of which the Bank of England contributed one million, is considered ample for every contingency.

The *Standard* says the crisis was hastened by the Russian Government suddenly withdrawing five millions from the custody of Baring Bros.

DISAPPEARANCE OF CAPTAIN PARKER, I.M.

Captain Parker, of the Indian Marine, and lately Master Attendant at Kurrachee, disappeared from the steamer Kerbela on Saturday night during the voyage home.

DR. KOCH'S CURE.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.

A grant of one million marks to be placed at the disposal of Dr. Koch for the prosecution of his studies in connection with his cure for consumption, is to be submitted to the Reichstag.

Fifteen hundred foreign doctors have already arrived in Berlin to study the cure.

Dr. Koch has named the new lymph "Paratoloid."

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

The German Budget for the ensuing year demands a loan of sixty-four millions of marks for the Army, Navy, Railways, and Post.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 17.

His Excellency the Governor and party arrived at Rajkote this evening at 5-30, and met with a hearty welcome from the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar. He left Ahmedabad at 6-30 in the morning, making two stoppages on the way to Wadhwan—at Sanand, where an address was presented by the municipal corporation. H. E. the Governor congratulated them on having passed a peaceful existence since the municipality was formed, and having no difficult questions pressing for solution. At Viramgam also an address was presented by the municipality, and his Excellency, in replying, said that while congratulating them on the improvement in sanitary matters he was grieved that their efforts to obtain a supply of good drinking water had been unsuccessful, and assured them that Government would do what was legitimate for them to do to assist them. At Wadhwan a halt of over an hour was made for breakfast, and the Governor, after a short drive entered the train and proceeded to Rajkote. It was evident that on arriving most extensive preparations had been made for his Excellency. Several large triumphal arches stood outside the station; and several hundreds of the troops drawn up formed a grand spectacle. In a spacious shamiana all Princes and Chiefs assembled and were presented to the Governor. On his Excellency taking his seat an address of welcome was presented by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. The Governor, replying, first thanked them for the kind and cordial welcome. He considered himself fortunate, he said, as on the present visit he would be called upon to perform a ceremony which, as was stated in the address, conveyed a sense of other Majesty's favour, not only to the recipient of that honour, their brother of Junagadh, but also to those in general in Kathiawar. He then referred to the progress that had been made in Kathiawar in regard to the introduction and development of railways and the construction of roads and telegraphs. He thought it not inappropriate that he should refer to an event of public importance, in which their brother, the Chief of Bhownugger, had been primarily concerned, and in which men in public positions were interested. He took the opportunity to congratulate the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger on his recognition of the public duty that rested on him of exposing the recent malicious and unfounded character of the attempt to blacken his good name and to decry the justice of his administration. His Highness, in exposing to the contempt of all honest men this malignant attempt at defamation had done a public service which could not be without effect. It would not be surprising if, under such circumstances, it should at times occur to the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar to question the advantage of a free press, and to ask if it were not possible by some disability to prevent a licentious misuse of the quality of liberty. But he felt sure their Highnesses would have found sufficient reasons for discouraging any idea that those disabilities could be of a permanent character in the fact that a licentious misuse of liberty carried with it its own antidote in the contempt of the honest public—grateful as their Highnesses might be—and of the general body of public men. There was no institution in this country which had such good reasons to be grateful as that part of the public press, which was by far the largest and most important, which knew that its position and its popularity depended upon a fearless, because it was impartial, and fair criticism, which was their peculiarity and power, and it fairly weighed the pride of the age. His Excellency then drove to the camp, where a public dinner in the evening was given in his honour.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

H. E. the Governor, with a small party, has gone to open the section of the new railway from Villapuram, Tiruvanamalai.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Madras arrived here this morning, and left this evening.

THE HON. MR. HUTCHINS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins has wired from Rangoon announcing he is unable to come to Madras as arranged, having received urgent summons to Calcutta

THE ATTOCK CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAIRABAD, Nov. 17.

The Cavalry of the Peshawar Force, under Colonel Atkins, consisting of the H Battery R. H. A., the 9th and 15th Bengal Lancers, and the Guides Cavalry, crossed the Indus at Attock on the 14th, and advanced to the vicinity of Campbellpore, where it met the Rawalpindi Cavalry under Colonel Biscoe, consisting of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and 11th and 19th Madras B. Lancers. Both cavalries bivouacked on the night of the 14th with outposts in contact. Action was renewed on the morning of the 15th, when the Peshawar Cavalry had to retire across the Indus, owing to the approach of the main body of the Rawal Pindi Infantry. The Peshawar Cavalry retreated to Gardab, where the Rawalpindi Cavalry, following across the Indus, camped at Darwazagai, about three miles down the stream from Attock. On the 16th the Peshawar Cavalry retreated nine miles to Nizampur, renewed action, and on the 17th after a collision between the advance squadron at Kahi, both cavalries retired to their camps without the main bodies meeting. The Rawalpindi Infantry and the field batteries arrived at Attock on the 16th, and crossed the Indus, and encamped preparatory to taking up defensive positions. The Commander-in-Chief is expected on the 21st, when infantry fighting will probably begin.

MAJOR GENERAL GILLESPIE DANGEROUSLY ILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 17.

Major-General Gillispie, C.B., Commanding Mhow District, is very dangerously ill, suffering from intestinal obstruction.

ARREST OF AN EMBEZZLER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 17.

A clever arrest was effected to-day by the cantonment police. Two years ago a native absconded from Shahjeshanpur after embezzling some money and he has been wanted ever since. The cantonment police to-day arrested a sepoy in the 2nd Grenadiers as being the party wanted. The man will be sent to Shahjeshanpur to-morrow. He denies the charge, but the police are sanguine that they have got the right man.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 17.

The camp for the forthcoming central meeting of the B. P. R. A., which commences on Monday next, is being rapidly pushed forward, and all the arrangements will be complete in a couple of days. Major Tidy, the Commandant of the Camp, with Captain Burton, of the Royal Fusiliers, as his Brigade Major, have been very hard at work for several days past, and there can be little doubt that the arrangements, when complete, will afford general satisfaction. The British and Native competitors will, of course, have separate accommodation, the two camps being quite apart. The tents of the various officers connected with the camp, the "Press" tent, and the refreshment tent form a group by themselves. Major Burroughs, the Offg. A. A. G. for Musketry, upon whom depends almost everything connected with the meeting, has conceived the happy idea of having a high platform erected in a convenient position from where a commanding view of everything that may be going on at the ranges can be obtained. The platform is intended mainly for the benefit of the ladies, who, I am sure, will greatly appreciate the arrangement, as otherwise they would have to travel from range to range if they desired to see what was going on, and would be exposed to considerable risk. By the present arrangement all such risk is avoided, and the ladies will be able to see everything in comfort. The refreshment tent is close behind the platform. A particularly good view of the Lloyd-Lindsay Competition will be obtainable from this platform.

The following regiments will be represented at the forthcoming meeting, *viz.*, the 18th Hussars, the 2nd (K. O.) Royal Lancester Regiment, the Royal Fusiliers, the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Worcestershire Regiment, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the Middlesex Regiment, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the Bombay Light Horse, the Poona Horse, the 5th Bombay Cavalry, the 6th Bombay Cavalry, the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, the 2nd (P. W. O.) Grenadiers, the 3rd, the 5th, the 7th, the 9th, the 10th, the 14th, the 16th, the 19th, the 20th, the 22nd, the 23rd, the 24th, the 25th, the 26th, the 28th (Pioneers) Bombay Infantry, and the Marine Battalion.

The entries for the British team matches are, I regret to notice, very small, but there are various reasons why this is so. Had the S Battery R.H.A. not gone off, they would have entered a couple of teams or more, and would certainly have showed up well in the Lloyd-Lindsay. Up to date only two teams have entered for the "Harris Challenge Cup"—Lloyd-Lindsay Competition. Both their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris will be present at the meeting, and it is a matter for regret that not more than two teams are forthcoming to compete for the handsome prize given by Lord Harris. There will be no second prize given here, I fancy, and Rs. 100 goes a-begging. Five teams have entered for the "Napier Memorial Challenge Shield" (Match XXXVIII), valued £100, and Cup value Rs. 600. For the "Musketry Cup" there are only four entries, and for the Wanowrie Cup, five entries. For the Commander-in-Chief's prizes in the "Volley-firing Competition (Match XLII),—there are four prizes offered. Only three teams have entered to compete. The "Volunteer Cup" has brought forward the largest number of entries in this group of matches, viz., seven. Five teams have entered for the Rao of Cutch's prize (the Running Contest).

The entrances for the Native team matches are much more numerous. Nine teams have entered for the Lloyd-Lindsay, the Challenge Cup for which is presented by H. E. Lord Harris, and eleven for the "Napier Memorial Challenge Shield." The "Musketry Cup" and the "Parbatti Cup" have brought out fourteen teams each, the "Salvadore Gabriel Memorial Challenge Cup" has tempted nine teams; the "Rao of Cutch's Prize" will be competed for by sixteen teams; while fifteen have entered for H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's prizes for the Volley-firing Competition.

For the individual matches, the entries, as far as I can make out, are very encouraging, with the one exception of Match LII. (*a*), for which only two entries have been received. For the British matches the entries up to date are—for the "Council's Plate," 96; for the "Kolhapur Cup," 80; for "H. E. the Governor's Prize," 90; and for the "Merchants' Prizes," 95. For the Native matches, the entries are—For the "Council's Plate," 299; for the Kolhapur Cup," 270; for "H. E. the Governor's Prize," 293; for the "Merchants' Prizes," 265; and for the "A. A. G. for Musketry's Revolver Prize," 23.

The first fifty in the aggregate in Matches X., XI., and XII. will compete for match XLVI.; the first fifty in matches XXIX., XXX. and XXXI. will compete for match LXVI; the first fifty in matches XIII., XIV., and XV. for match XLVII.; and the first fifty in matches XXXII., XXXIII. and XXXIV. in match LXV. These lists you have already published. These competitors will also compete for the Championship matches.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Oct. 31.

ENGLAND is so unpopular in France, or perhaps I should rather say in Paris, just now, that our good friends here are only too glad of any opportunity to give expression to their enraged feelings against *perfide Albion*. Such an occasion has presented itself in a rather unfortunate incident that has within the past week occurred in Berlin. Your late Commander-in-Chief, as you are aware, has been for some time past staying in Germany. His Royal Highness has been made much of by his illustrious nephew, Emperor William, who has a high opinion of the Duke of Connaught's military ability. The other day his Imperial Majesty described the Duke as a good German soldier, and is evidently proud to number him among the Colonels of his army. All this is very natural and innocent; even the French could not legitimately complain of an English prince accepting a position similar in character to that which is filled by more than one European sovereign. But they think they have reason to speak out when they find the son of a friendly monarch participating in the festivities of an anniversary full of bitter memories to every patriotic Frenchman. That the Duke of Connaught should assist in celebrating the capitulation of Metz is to people here inexplicable on any other ground than that his Royal Highness is animated by unfriendliness to France. Of course the assumption to us is absurd, but is it an altogether unreasonable one for Frenchmen to indulge in? I need not trouble you with all the comments I have read and heard. Suffice it to direct your attention to an article that appears in this morning's issue of a tolerably influential journal. The writer regrets that the British Prince had not understood that it was his duty to take no part in a military function of this kind." In acting as he has done the Duke of Connaught, the French journalist proceeds to say, has not only offended the army of France, but that of his own country, adding that if he were to succeed the Duke of Cambridge in the command of the British army, France could count very little on his affection, his gratitude, or his courtesy. The poor Prince! I suspect if the truth were known he assisted at the German rejoicings, not so much in the capacity of a "good German soldier" or a member of the English Royal Family, but as the son-in-law of the Red Prince, whose memory was honoured in solemn silence at the Berlin banquet. Still without explanation it does seem a pity that in his desire to please his German relatives, the Duke apparently forgot for the moment how very sensitive the French people are. Princes as well as humbler folks should remember that it is not always wise to give the enemy an excuse to blaspheme.

In spite of the statements of some London newspapers I am able to say that M. Carnot will not visit the Queen during the next London season. The President of the French Republic is desirous of meeting the Ruler of England, and he would like her to visit him in Paris, but her Majesty has no wish to come to the metropolis of France. I understand that the Queen would have been glad to receive M. Carnot when she was in Aix last time, but the President was afraid of what his countrymen might say if he, as the head of a Republic, went out of his way to pay his respects to the chief of a monarchical Government. If a journey to Aix would be likely to offend the French people, *à fortiori*, one to England would excite their displeasure still more. Some well-informed persons with whom I have discussed the question declare that it would scarcely be possible for the President of a French Republic to absent himself from his post, and if they are right, we may dismiss as equally improbable the stories now afloat respecting a proposed visit of M. Carnot to Russia.

By the way, M. Blowitz is not alone in the view he takes of the attitude of France towards Russia. It might be supposed that the French people knew their own business best, but to onlookers it seems that the former are playing a dangerous game. M. de Morenheim, the Russian representative here, has, it is true, not done anything to disabuse the French of the illusions that they labour under, but he is very careful not to utter a word that would appear in the least degree to commit his Government, and no one believes for a moment in the possibility of a secret understanding with the great Northern Power and the Republic. We had an illustration of M. de Morenheim's caution only the other day. His daughter was married to a young French officer of *la haute noblesse*, and the Russian Ambassador's French neighbours in the district of Paris, where he resides, waited upon his Excellency to present him with a congratulatory address. From the terms of the address and the speeches of the deputation, it is clear that the object was as much political as personal, but M. de Morenheim, in his reply, confined himself to absolutely colourless phrases. It is strange that nobody here—of course I speak of Frenchmen; foreigners are not so short-sighted—seems to recognise what all this may lead to. In the opinion of men whose judgment, knowledge, and experience are entitled to the greatest weight, France, although her advances have been in no tangible way reciprocated, would in the event of Russia going to war be inevitably compelled to assist her. To say nothing of its unwisdom, it is difficult to see how the present policy of France *vis-a-vis* of Russia is compatible with national self-respect and dignity.

As I was walking across the Place de la Concorde yesterday with a friend, he pointed to the stately building a little to the right of the Palais Bourbon, and said "there is where all the intrigues against our occupation of Egypt are hatched." There is no doubt that the French who forget that they have only themselves to thank for the present situation, bitterly resent our continuance in the land of the Pharaohs, and I believe some of the public men in this country are beginning to realise that Mr Gladstone, should he return to power, will, whatever his predilections may be, find himself unable to revert to the *status quo*. Of course, if Mr. Labouchere were to become Prime Minister, and Mr. Samuel Storey Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the next Liberal Ministry, we should probably give up Egypt, even though another power were ready to take our place the next day; but very few people, I imagine, think that the influence of the Radical wing in the Government will be quite strong enough to accomplish this. From what I can hear there is a tendency—so far only a very faint tendency—on the part of some of the more sober-minded politicians of this country to recognise the logic of facts. It would simplify matters if England could say "J'y suis, j'y reste," but she cannot make such a declaration, for reasons known to all the world. Those French statesmen who have been obliged to admit that our possession of Egypt is not the temporary measure that the indiscreet utterances of some of our own politicians led them to suppose, are looking about for some *modus vivendi*, and this they seem to discern in a grand scheme of compensation. The project, I am informed, is beginning to take shape in the minds of some persons here, but whether those persons are, or are ever likely to be, in a position to give effect to their wishes, I cannot say. At any rate, they would probably be the first to own that the present moment is not a favourable one for attempting to carry out an arrangement of such magnitude, and that in any event it could only be effected in circumstances that may never occur.

A propos of M. Carnot, from what I can learn, although he is not perhaps quite so popular as he was a year ago, he still retains the respect of the people of France generally. If he was more prepossessing he might be considered almost an ideal President. He is decidedly of the common-place order, but the head of a republic should not be too clever, and if he is not a genius, he makes few mistakes. Moreover, he spends his money freely, and although the French, as they would themselves admit, are not as a nation hospitable, they do not despise hospitality in others. M. Carnot is possessed of a private fortune, and I am told by those who ought to know that he does not save a single sou of his official income. Madame Carnot, who belongs to a literary family, and who, if I mistake not, translated one or two of John Stuart Mill's works into French, is also generally liked for her courtesy and benevolence, but unfortunately she suffers from one grave disability—she is very deaf. By all accounts the strongest man in French political life at the present time is M. Constans, the man who, next to the *brav General* himself, did most to crush Boulangism. I say next to Boulanger, for it is the unhesitating belief of those who are most competent to judge that if he had not failed at the critical moment, he would to-day (if he had not already set up one of the pretenders with whom as M. Camille Pelletan pointed out at the Chamber yesterday, the Jersey exile had secret relations) be installed at the Palais d'Elysee instead of languishing—if he is languishing—with his *petite amie*, in a neighbouring island. By the way, some of this morning's journals report the arrival in Paris from the Channel island of Madame de Bonnemain. I had the pleasure of seeing M. Constans in the Palais Bourbon yesterday. He came in for a short time at the opening of the sitting, but disappeared before the resumption of the protracted debate on the Budget, and did return before I came away. From the press-gallery it is not easy to see distinctly the features of deputies, unless you are provided, as I was not, with opera-glasses. He is decidedly stout, and so far as I could judge, not the kind of man that you would turn round to look at if you met him in the street. His cleverness is admitted by everyone, but as to his character—well, if what his detractors say is true, he ought not to be where he is to-day. But most likely it is not true. Let us at least charitably hope that he is not so black as he is painted. Our political contests in England are not fought with kid gloves, and we are accustomed to hear strong things said by partisans against their opponents; but thank goodness, no prominent politician across the Channel has in my experience ever been even privately accused of such crimes as are in some cases openly attributed to certain public men in this country. Although in my opinion the appearance of the French Chamber is infinitely more impressive than the British House of Commons—the superiority of the interior arrangements of the former is, I should say, incontestable—there are some things that strikes an English visitor as peculiar. For instance, I wonder what would happen if a member examined the occupants of the ladies' gallery through opera-glasses. But yesterday afternoon I saw at least one deputy engaged in this occupation. More curious still was it to observe deputies and strangers smoking, as the acting President of the Chamber was, with great ceremony, being escorted between a double row of troops through the lobbies to open the sitting. Fancy M.Ps. and strangers smoking in the lobbies of St. Stephen's as Mr. Speaker passed through on his way to or from the House of Lords when the Royal assent is given to Acts of Parliament! As I had never before assisted at a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, I was glad that the proceedings were not altogether unanimated. What I should have called a "scene" but which the friend who accompanied me said would not properly be so described took place at the commencement of M. Camille Pelletan's long and interesting speech. Between M. Clemenceau's principal lieutenant and the handful of Boulangists in the Chamber, there is no love lost. Consequently, when in his opening remarks the orator attacked General Boulanger for trying to upset the Republic, it was only to be expected that the fiery M. Deroulede would challenge the statement. "Deroulede has come here to make a scene," remarked a journalist in my hearing, and so it appeared, but after a good deal of shouting and gesticulation he subsided. M. Floquet was absent through indisposition and his *locum tenens*, the deputy for Bourbon, was hardly equal to the task of maintaining order. If M. Floquet had been in the chair M. Deroulede and his four or five supporters might not have been so daring. I was much interested in having had pointed out to me M. Leon Say, who among the leading statesmen of France is perhaps the best known in England, M. Leon Say is as influential as he is wealthy—his fortune was derived from sugar refineries—and his friends think that he ought to be President of the Republic. He is one of the proprietors of the *Journal des Debats* and his politics, like those of that journal, are very moderate. He is a rare example—M. Naquet, formerly the right-hand-man of General Boulanger, and now his most inveterate enemy is another—of men giving up their seats in the Senate to stand as candidates for the Chamber of Deputies. Though somewhat advanced in years, M. Leon Say is one of the most industrious as he is certainly one of the most mentally vigorous men in Paris; and before long he may be occupying a high place in the councils of his country. Two other men attract attention in the Chamber—Bishop Freppel and the deputy who parades a blouse over a suit of good broadcloth. The pugnacious prelate, who wears ecclesiastical dress, is a sleek rather jolly-looking man, and is most active in attending to his Parliamentary duties. He is the only Roman Catholic dignitary in the Chamber, but among the deputies are several Protestant clergymen. The present Premier, M. de Freycinet, is, as your readers are aware, a Protestant.

LADY LANSDOWNE.

LADY LANSDOWNE arrived in Bombay at eight o'clock yesterday morning by the English mail steamer. Captain Hext, R. N., C. I. E., Director of the Indian Marine, with Captain Brasier Creagh, 9th B. L., Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, who had specially come down from Simla, went on board the steamer to receive her Excellency. On arrival at the Bunder in a Government steam launch, the party drove over to the bungalow of Captain Hext, whose guest her Excellency was until the evening. At 9-30 p.m. yesterday her Excellency, attended by Captain Creagh, left by the mail train from the Victoria Terminus for Delhi, where she joins the Viceroy. A special saloon was attached to the train for her Excellency's accommodation.

THE LATE SIR MUNGULDASS'S WILL.

THE investigation of the accounts of the estate of the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, with a view to ascertain how much of the property was ancestral and how much was self-acquired, is "dragging its slow length along" before Mr. C. E Fox, the Commissioner of the Bombay High Court, in accordance with the decree made in the suit brought by Jugmohundas Munguldas against his father and two brothers. As the enquiry threatens to protract itself over several years, the executors of Sir Munguldas, desirous of coming to an amicable arrangement with Jugmohundas, obtained the opinions of the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity upon the point. Both the learned counsel have advised that it is *ultra vires* of the executors to come to any arrangement with Jugmohandas; and that, according to the terms of the will, it was the intention of the testator to fight the matter out to the bitter end, even though it cost the estate lakhs of rupees. The will was drafted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran when at the Bar; and it was subsequently revised by Mr. Inverarity at the testator's special request. The large residuum of lakhs of rupees which was contributed to the Bombay University for the purpose of awarding scholarships bearing the deceased's name cannot be made over to the University authorities until the final determination of the dispute. The two learned counsel abovenamed have, however, shown one way out of the difficulty that has arisen. It is that, if the University authorities and the three heirs of Sir Munguldas agreed upon an apportionment of their respective claims, and if they obtained the sanction of the High Court to the proposed settlement, it could be validated by the order of the Court; and thus the diminution of the bequest to the University could be prevented.

THE PRIZE-ESSAY AT THE SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION.

ONE of the subjects for competition at the Soldiers, Industrial Exhibition held at Poona in September last, was an essay on "Suggestions as to what steps are necessary to induce men of good character and respectability to enlist more freely, and how best to exclude men of bad character and prevent their re-enlistment when discharged as such." Private F. Driscoll's essay was considered the best. He belongs to the Worcestershire Regiment. The prize of Rs. 100 was handed to him on Saturday by his Commanding Officer.

TWENTY Parsee girls presented themselves as candidates at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University which commenced yesterday. It is a notable fact that all of them have chosen French as their second language.

MR. S. R. BHANDARKAR, Assistant Registrar of the Bombay University, has been offered the post of Professor of Sanskrit in the Wilson College, in the place of Mr. Ginsiwalla, who obtained some notoriety lately by his deliverance at Poona against granting freedom of action to native females.

MR. AND MRS. LOUIS FAGAN left for America, New Zealand, Australia, and India by the Teutonic on the 29th.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LADY LANSDOWNE arrived by the mail steamer yesterday. By the same steamer came Baron Bentinck, Sir Francis and Lady Boileau, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., and Mr. C. Schwann, M.P.

DR. B. RAKS, Dr. A. Kanthack, and Dr. G. Buckmaster, members of the Leprosy Commission, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Sutlej yesterday morning.

A PUBLIC meeting to welcome Mr. W. S. Caine was held last evening in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The Honourable Mr. Justice Telang, the President of the Indian Temperance Association, presided, and introduced Mr. Caine in a few well-chosen words. Mr. Caine then received addresses from the Indian order of Good Templars and the Indian Christian Temperance Association. On rising to speak, the hon. gentleman was received with enthusiasm, and in a long address, which occupied over an hour in delivery, he explained the objects of his temperance crusade and recounted the progress made during the last two years. A fuller report of the proceedings will be published to morrow.

"INSPECTOR BRISCOE and friend" arrived yesterday by the mail steamer from Suez. The friend is Captain Norman, against whom various local tradesman have claims.

INSPECTOR BRISCOE of the Bombay Police arrived by the Sutlej from Suez, bringing with him Captain Norman, who is charged before Mr. Richardson with cheating in respect of four rings. The prisoner was remanded to jail, as none of his friends seemed inclined to pay the two thousand rupees that was fixed by the magistrate as bail. Captain Norman reached Suez on the 19th of September last per the s. s. Etolia, and was arrested immediately upon landing by a clerk from the British Vice-consulate. He was then detaineded by the Egyptian authorities, and remained four days, but a bad attack of fever necessitated his removal to the French Hospital, where he remained till the 6th of November, when he was removed by Inspector Briscoe and brought to Bombay in the mail steamer Sutlej. Captain Norman is still very ill with fever. His temperature yesterday, when he was placed before the magistrate, being over 104.

COLONEL K. A. JOPP, R.E., Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, having inspected the Kolapore Railway last month, has submitted his report on the progress of the works. It is expected the line will be ready to be opened for traffic on the 1st May 1891. The Government of Bombay, in a resolution on the subject, state that they "read with much satisfaction the high official testimony borne by this report to the capacity of the State Engineer, Mr. Shannon, and the excellence of his work," and congratulate the Kolapore administration on this result. At the desire of the Council of Administration of the Kolapore State, Lord Harris has promised to perform the ceremony of opening the line on or about the 1st May next.

THE wedding of Princess Victoria with Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe is to take place tomorrow. According to a Hamburg paper, they will spend their honeymoon in India.

PRINCE ALBERT, Regent of Brunswick, has conferred the highest order of that Duchy, the Grand Cross of Henry the Lion, on the Duke of Connaught.

AT the Bow Street Police Court on the 28th ult. Walter Hassell, private in the King's Royal Rifle Regiment, confessed to the murder of Private Downes of the same regiment while stationed at Umballa in March 1888.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD WILLIAM SEYMOUR, late Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army, has been nominated for the command of the British troops in Egypt, in succession to Major-General the Hon. Sir J. C. Dormer.

THE Nawab of Bahawalpur has set aside one hundred and fifty sowars for an Imperial Service Corps.

A FURTHER attempt is to be made to foster the vine industry at Kashmir; and for this purpose the services of two Italian experts have been obtained by the Government for the Durbar, and they are expected to come out to this country immediately.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Charles H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., to be a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir Charles A. Elliott, K.C.S.I., who will shortly assume the office of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in the room of Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

THE Queen has promised the Duke of Connaught that she will review the garrison at Portsmouth on Southsea Common in the course of next year. The Duke would like the function to take place in February, before the Queen leaves Osborne after her winter residence in the Isle of Wight, but it will probably be postponed until towards the end of July.

A BANGALORE paper believes a gold mine has been discovered near Jevanhalli by a villager to whom the property belongs. "We hear that Mr. Bruce Coote thinks the specimens good. All house-owners will begin shortly to sink wells. One gentleman we know of rushed into an assayer's office with a tea cup half full of glistening particles of mica—which looked very like gold."

THE appeal, B. A. Brito *vs.* Dr. Sidney-Smith, has been dismissed with costs in the Mysore Chief Court, thereby confirming the order appointing the receiver. The arguments occupied four days, the subject-matter involved being eight lakhs. Mr. Norton, of Madras, appeared for the appellant; Messrs. Hemming, solicitor of Bombay, and Manjayya, B.A., B.L., advocate, appeared for the respondent.

THE policy of improving the material of the Indian Army by the virtual breaking up of a certain number of regiments now recruited from the less valuable classes, in a military sense, and their reconstitution on a new basis, will be applied, of course, to the forces of all three presidencies. In the Bengal Army, as we have seen, writes the *Pioneer*, four regiments have in this way come under reduction. In Madras, when the remaining Burma battalion is created, a similar number of transformations will have been effected. The turn of the Bombay Army is still to come. It is generally understood that the scheme contemplates that two infantry and one cavalry regiment shall be reconstituted and permanently localised in Beluchistan on a different footing from the present Beluch corps, inasmuch as they will be recruited entirely from the people of the frontier, which the so-called Beluch regiments by no means are, and will be always stationed within the limits of the Agency, instead of being brought down to serve in Sind, which the frontier tribesman detests. One other change hangs over the Bombay Army in the shape of the long-talked-of conversion of the Marine Battalion into a Marine Artillery corps to man the coast and harbour defences. But though the complement of gunners is sorely required, this proposed means of supplying them seems to have met with opposition somewhere, for the scheme is so long in coming to effect that it would appear to have been altogether suspended.

A SQUADRON of Egyptian cavalry, under Capt. Beech, left Cairo for Suakim on Wednesday (Oct. 29), in consequence of the report that many dervishes are in the district. News has reached Cairo of severe fighting at Bahr Elabiad between the Jaaleens and the Baggaras, two powerful tribes which alone have remained faithful to the Mahdi. Both suffered severely, the latter being eventually defeated.

IN addition, it is said, to several other omissions, it has been discovered that the bill which received the President's sign manual is not the bill upon which both Houses of Congress agreed. Nearly the whole of section thirty, relating to the tax upon tobacco and snuff, accidently dropped out from the measure after being substantially approved by Congress.

DR. BADENOCH has written a letter to the *Glasgow Herald* in which he states that the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists will be held in London in 1891, for which the arrangements have already progressed satisfactorily.

IT is understood that Lord Justice Cotton has, owing to ill-health, sent in his resignation to the Lord Chancellor. The learned Judge was appointed a Lord Justice in 1877.

AT a sitting (on the 30th ult.) of the Committee on the new French Customs Tariff, it was explained by the Minister of Commerce that the tariff was intended to avoid the inconveniences arising from the most favoured nation clause.

THE SIRIUS, a second-class cruiser for the British Navy, was launched on Oct. 27 from the bulding yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., at Elswick, Newcastle. The new vessel is 300ft. long, 3,600 tons displacement, and 9,000 indicated horsepower. She will have a speed of twenty miles an hour. Lady Louise Percy performed the ceremony of christening.

THE condemned man, Birchall, shortly before the mail left, received a letter, bearing the post-mark of Jackson, Michigan, Oct. 24, 1890, but dated Oct. 5, which was signed "The Colonel," and purports to be written by the hand that murdered Mr. Benwell, and gives the reason for the deed. The writer says that if Birchall got a reprieve he would send his address.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* learns from a trustworthy source that M. Vischnegradski, during his recent tour beyond the Caucasus, has been very deeply impressed with the necessity of Russia's regaining her former political and commercial influence in Persia, and his Excellency is drafting a special memorandum on this subject for the Czar, which may shortly lead to the initiation of a more active policy on the part of Russia in Persia. M. Vischnegradski, it is stated, is more than ever convinced that at least part of the dominions of the Shah must ultimately become an appanage of the Russian Crown, and that it is therefore desirable that this eventuality should be more clearly indicated to those politico-commercial syndicates and chartered enterprises which are now engaged in the exploitation of Persia.

ABOUT one square mile of land in the village of Nennaparai, nearly five miles from the Guduvancheri Railway Station, has been selected for the erection of a sanitary camp for British troops located at Madras, St. Thomas' Mount, Pallaveram, and Poonamallee.

THE Government of India having asked the Madras Government if the rule passed regarding the Bengal Army, abolishing marching batta and substituting free transport for baggage when marching, cannot be applied also to the Madras Army, the question was referred to Sir Charles Arbuthnot, who maintains that the reasons which led to the conclusion in 1883, when Sir Frederick Roberts was the Madras Commander-in-Chief, that no change should be made in the batta arrangements of this Presidency, have very much greater force now when, owing to recent reductions of regiments, the withdrawal of rice money from pensioned soldiers and men on leave and the families of men while on foreign service, with other changes affecting the emoluments of the service, it has become so unpopular that, despite all efforts, recruits are hardly obtainable, and consequently the Madras Army is now 1,430 below strength, although three regiments were recently disbanded. The Madras Government concurs in these views, and has informed the Government of India accordingly.

DR. KOCH does not expect that long-standing cases of consumption of the lungs can be cured by his invention, as in such cases other parasites besides the tuberculosis bacillus eat their way into the lungs, while Dr. Koch's lymph kills only the bacillus proper. This it kills, however, immediately, stopping without question the progress of the consumption. Dr. Koch refused to answer any further questions, as his doing so might interfere with the progress of his experiments. He said that entire seclusion was necessary for him; he was working for the whole world, and could not be bothered by individual interests. The invention is declared by medical men in Berlin to be of even greater importance than the discovery of chloroform or of Lister's antiseptic. From farther inquiries it appears that Dr. Koch is carrying on his experiments at the present time in Professor Senator's ward at the Charite Hospital in Berlin on eight slight cases of consumption. The patients whom he has selected as subjects have signed papers in which they declare that they are undergoing his treatment voluntarily, and that they do not hold Dr. Koch responsible, even if the results of the treatment should prove fatal. Dr. Koch inoculates only persons who have already been stricken with consumption, which proves that his system is not a preventive, like vaccination against small-pox. The well-known Professor Leyden, who is the only person in Dr. Koch's confidence, has the greatest faith in the discovery. He says that Dr. Koch will first publicly make known the nature and effect of his discovery by an illustrated lecture, which he will deliver before the Medical Society within six weeks of the present date.

THE Jerusalem Bishopric, against the revival of which the late Canon Liddon protested so vehemently about four years ago, has again become a stone of offence. This time, claims a contemporary, it is not the Anglican party who are put out, but the Low Church men. It has been reported to the authorities of the Church Missionary Society that the Bishop (Dr Blyth) is allying himself too closely with the Eastern Churches. He is also accused of refusing to discontinue the circulation of Sadler's books on Church doctrine amongst the native pastors, and his action, it is said, has a tendency to set these native pastors against the European missionaries. The Church Missionary Society makes a grant towards the Bishop's salary, and the more extreme of its supporters are anxious for an explanation.

IT has been decided (writes a correspondent) to keep the forthcoming Address in reply to the Queen's Speech within exceptionally moderate limits. Her Majesty will be thanked for her gracious message, and a promise given that the matters referred to in it will receive loyal and dutiful consideration. This, it is feared, will not greatly curtail the debate which prefaces the ordinary work of the session. It will still be open to the right and left wings of the Gladstonian party to discuss, and even move amendments on, every subject mentioned in or omitted from the Royal Speech, and there can be little doubt that a good three weeks will be consumed in passing the Address. Mr. Gladstone, it is understood, is averse to these lengthened debates, but then Mr. Gladstone is powerless to control his friends below the gangway. Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hunter, and a few others have their own ideas of party government, and the front Opposition bench speaks with bated breath when it offers advice to these valorous champions of the new Radicalism.

CAPTAIN BRUCE, R.N., who was flag captain in the Mediterranean to the late Admiral Sir William Hewett, urges in a clever article in the November number of the *United Service Magazine*, that we should give up Gibraltar to Spain. In exchange for the "Rock," Captain Bruce says that Spain would probably surrender to England both Ceuta in Africa, and the Balearic Islands. His reasons for taking a step which, we venture to say, would be deemed a craven act by most Englishmen, are that "in time of war no ship could refit at Gibraltar without having a squadron to protect it," and, further, that "in these days of far-shooting ordnance the rock, under the fire of an enemy's ships mounted with guns of the heaviest calibre, would be uninh

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

On a requisition of urgency a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, to consider Government Resolution, dated 30th October last, referring to a committee the question of the improvement of the pension rules to be applied to the police force, and to authorise the Municipal Commissioner to serve on the committee and to nominate acouncillor as fourth member thereof.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, seconded by Captain Walshe, the Corporation authorised the Municipal Commissioner to serve on the committee, and nominated Sir Henry Morland as fourth member of the committee.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the several items on the Agenda paper of the 10th instant, the first of them being.

THE SALARY OF THE ACTING HEALTH OFFICER.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, the Corporation sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 3,264-8-4, from surplus cash balance, to meet the Acting Health Officer's salary for a period of two months and twenty-two days, at Rs. 1,200 per mensem, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Major Weir.

HORSE ALLOWANCE TO THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE-BRIGADE.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that on the understanding that the fire-brigade horses would not be available for the duties of the hief of the rigade, sanction be given to the payment of horse allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, to Mr. Nicholl, the chief officer of the fire brigade.

Captain Walshe seconded the proposition.

Mr. P. M. Mehta was of opinion that the question of horse allowance ought to have been considered when the salary of the chief of the fire brigade was fixed.

Dr. Bhalchundra and Dr. Viegas were opposed to the grant on the ground that the officer in question was handsomely paid, and there was therefore no necessity to pay him the allowance asked for by the Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner denied that the chief of the fire brigade was very handsomely paid, considering the very onerous and responsible duties he had to perform. He (the Commissioner) thought it would be a most imprudent thing not to sanction the allowance asked for.

The proposition being put to the vote was carried by a large majority.

THE HANGING GARDENS AT CHOWPATTY.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that sanction be given to an expenditure of Rs. 1,400 for cost of laying 4-inch pipes for a length of about800feet, with eight hydrants, for watering the hanging gardens, on the east side of Gibbs Road, as the present arrangements for watering by hose were very expensive.

Dr. Blaney observed that the scheme of the hanging gardens was never brought before the Corporation, probably because if it was brought before them it would have been rejected, The Corporation were not aware of the origin of the hanging gardens nor of the cost incurred in connection therewith, though there was a sum in the budget granted most reluctantly by the Corporation. It was time that the Corp oration should now consider whether the extravagant expenditure on these gardens should be continued. Such gardens, were more appropriate in places like Doongree and other congested districts of the town than on a hill where every house had its garden. The Corporation were also not aware of the origin and the cost of the garden on the eastern side of the Hornby vellard. He then moved an amendment that the Standing Committee be requested to furnish the Corporation with a detailed statement of then expenditure at present incurred in maintaining the hanging gardens on the east side of Gibb's Road and the gardens on the east side of the Hornby vellard.

Mr. Santook seconded the amendment,

Dr. Viagas, supporting the amendment, observed that he was surprized to hear that two gardens had sprung up unauthorised by the Corporation. The rate-payers' money was wasted in providing such a luxurious garden in a locality abounding in gardens.

Mr. P. M. Mehta approved of both the original proposition as well as the amendment. It would be an economy to substitute iron pipes for a canvas hose. The Corporation were not aware what was the exact sum spent on the up-keep of the gardens. He had heard it stated that men were illegitimately employed to look after the gardens. After ascertaining the cost of the up-keep of the gardens, it would be for the Corporation to consider whether, looking to the claims of other parts of the city, a portion of the gardens might not be abolished. He then suggested that Dr. Blaney's amendment should be added as a rider to Sir Henry Morland's proposition.

Sir Henry Morland could not accept Dr. Blaney's amendment as a rider to his proposition, because he thought that the former was out of order, inasmuch as the Corporation was not discussing the propriety of maintaining or discontinuing the gardens, but simply the question of the substitution of iron pipes for a canvas hose for the watering of the gardens.

Mr. Mehta thereupon moved an amendment in terms of his suggestion, that Sir Henry Morland's proposition plus Dr. Blaney's amendment, be adopted by the Corporation.

Mr. Kirkham, in seconding the amendment, observed that whatever might be the legitimacy of the origin of these gardens, they were extremely beautiful. As Mr Mehta had pointed out, the Corporation ought to know the exact amount of expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the gardens. They knew from the remarks of distinguished visitors from the West that these hanging gardens were very pretty and an ornament of very great value to the city, (Hear, hear.)

Dr Blaney here withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Mehta's amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner agreed that some sense of proportion should be observed in allotting the revenues of the Municipality. That was the first time he said he had heard that labour had been illegitimately employed on the gardens. Whether or not Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried he would enquire into that matter. Dr. Blaney's amendment, which was introduced as if it were by a side wind, ought to have been brought forward as a substantive motion and not sprung upon them in the manner it was done.

Dr. Bhalchundra supported Mr. Mehta's amendment

Sir Henry Morland reminded the Corporation that it was only about a few months ago that the Corporation had sanctioned about five lakhs of rupees for the expansion of the Victoria Gardens, and small grants were also made from time to time towards the maintenance of gardens in different parts of the city, which were so largely used by residents of the town. It was, therefore, quite out of order to say that gardens in the native town were in any way neglected by the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr, Mehta's amendment was thus put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY ADDRESS TO LORD HARRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every one at Surat and many people here who have to deal with that city know what a lethargic and negligent body the municipality of that town is; but it was never thought that in its address, instead of drawing the attention of his Excellency to the real wants of the city, this body would rely on clear misstatements. They say "in minor sanitary matters we have not been idle." This is utter nonsense, as those who were in the city in last September and the beginning of last October can say. I was at the beginning of the last month in that city, and I found that a locality which can boast of at least six municipal commissioners among its inhabitants was in a state perhaps worse than the Bombay gutters. The stench was abominable. I did not fail to bring this to the notice of the secretary, and it was *three days* after my complaint that some broken pieces of bricks were thrown over the streets, which were full of black liquid, the like of which we never see here. The Surat streets are the dirtiest all the year round. How is the Municipality going to explain this? If some Commissioners leave off useless hobby riding we shall have the city in a better state. Mention is made of certain girls, schools and a museum. Why is the Municipality silent about the complaint that the education of the boys is neglected, and that the schools stand in need of improvement. Why is it silent after its attention has more than once been officially called to the state of affairs?—Yours, &c.

SURAT.

COLONEL PRINCE LOUIS ESTERHAZY, Military Attaché to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, who returned to London from Vienna a few days ago, has since left for India.

MAJ-GEN. ARTHUR E. A. ELLIS, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, is about to withdraw temporarily from London society for India, where he will receive the command of a first-class district in the Bengal Presidency.

THE EARL OF LATHAM, on Oct. 24 laid the foundation-stone of the Eiffel Tower to be erected at Douglas, Isle of Man. The tower, which will cost £80,000, will comprise six floors, to be used as a theatre, dancing saloons, concert hall, &c. The topmost floor will have an observatory, and it will be as high as St, Paul's Cathedral,

THE VICEROY AT JEYPOOR.

On Saturday night at Jeypoor, H. E. the Viceroy responding to a toast, said:—

Your Highness, Colonel Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I return your highness my sincere thanks for the friendly and complimentary terms in which you have proposed mine and Lady Lansdowne's health. It was a source of the greatest disappointment to her to forego her visit to Jeypoor, and I am sure that she will be doubly disappointed when I repeat to her your Highness's expressions of regret for her absence on this occasion. For myself, permit me to say that it gives me the greatest pleasure to renew my acquaintance with your Highness, to find myself your Highness's guest in your own city, and to have an opportunity of seeing something of this important state and of its capital. My visit to the city of Jeypore has been most interesting, and I cannot express too strongly my admiration for all that I have seen since I have been here. The city, with its broad and well-paved and well-lit thoroughfares, its admirable water supply, the works connected with which I had the pleasure of visiting in your Highness's company, its improved conservancy arrangements, its industrial establishments, its library and public reading-rooms, its public gardens, and its hospitals and dispensaries, to which I have already had occasion to refer, may certainly claim that it is in advance of any other city in this part of India. (Applause.) I hope we may ere long be able to mention, in addition to the useful works which I have enumerated, a railway extending from Jeypore in the direction of the Chambal River, a line which could not fail to develop greatly the resources of your Higness's state, and which, if constructed, would in all probability some day form a portion of a much larger system of railways uniting your Highness's territories with the important districts to the south and east of them, for which reason you have decided that the line, if it is to be made at all, should be made upon the standard gauge. It has given me much pleasure since my arrival here to place at the disposal of the Durbar the services of an experienced engineer of the Public Works Department, who will at once address himself to the business of making the necessary surveys. (Applause.) I must also express the gratification with which I have observed the efforts which your Highness is making for advancing the intellectual as well as the material improvment of your subjects. The college which I had the privilege of visiting yesterday, and the numerous other educational institutions of the State, bear testimony to this; nor must I forget to mention, as an educational institution of great value, the Albert Hall, a beautiful and appropriate building, one of the many admirable buildings, which this country owes to Colonel Jacob—(applause)—with its interesting and instructive collections, which are, I understand, visited in the course of the year by something like a quarter of a million persons—a result which must be evidently satisfactory to Dr. Hendley, to whose earnest devotion to this and to all useful and beneficent works the State owes so much, and who has been so liberally and consistently supported by your Highness's Government. (Applause.) I must also express the satisfaction with which I was to-day introduced to a somewhat kindred institution—I mean the School of Art—a number of the employes of which I had an opportunity of seeing engaged upon the different industries. The success of the exhibition held a few years ago of the manufactures and art works of Rajputana at Jeypore, and the excellence of the contribution made by the State to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, may, I think, be regarded as a proof that the arts and industries of Jeypore will not be suffered to lose anything of their excellence owing to want of encouragement on the part of the State. (Applause.) One of the objects of my tour has, as your Highness is aware, been to see something of the corps which are being organized in the different states for the purposes of imperial defence, and I desire to take this opportunity of publicly expressing my obligation to your Highness for the service which you are rendering to the Government of India in organizing a transport corps to be used as part of the resources of the Government of India in the event of any serious danger threatening the Empire. (Applause.) I think that General Collen will agree with me when I say that there is no portion of a properly-organized army upon which its success more depends than that portion which is concerned with its transport. Unless this is effectually attended to, no body of troops, however well armed, equipped, or disciplined, can be successfully made use of at the moment when it is most required. It would, therefore, be a very mistaken view to consider that the State of Jeypore, in contributing a transport corps to the imperial service, is making a contribution less valuable or less honourable to itself than if it were to contribute, as other states have done, a body of cavalry or of infantry. (Applause.) Your Highness's transport corps will eventually consist of no less than 1,000 ponies and 400 carts, and although its organization was commenced only a year ago, one-third of these are now ready for service, and the whole will, I am assured, be completed within two years. During the past year cart sheds, harness rooms, lines for horses, and accommodation for men, have been provided—all of a workmanlike and useful description. The ponies which have been purchased are, I am informed, excellently adapted to their work, while the carts and equipment are of the strongest and most suitable pattern obtainable. The Chief Inspecting Officer, Colonel Mellis, reports to me that there is no transport corps in India better organized. General Badcock, the Commissary General, whose authority on all questions of this kind is second to none, has expressed to me his great admiration of the corps and its equipment, and his surprise at the rapidity with which it has been called into existence. (Applause.) I am glad to know that while the corps will certainly be of material value to the Empire in time of war, it will also serve to fulfil a useful purpose to the Jeypore State in time of peace. It is, indeed, obvious that in a state like that of your Highness, there must be abundant work, such as the carriage of coal, grain, and grass into the city, upon which these carts and ponies might be employed with good results to the corps itself and to the state which provides it. The progress which has been made by the corps would have been impossible without the personal support which your Highness has given to the movement, and the energy shown by the State officials who have been connected with its development, and who have so cordially supported the British officers specially employed in this service. (Applause.) With my visit to Jeypoor, my tour in Rajpootana comes, I am sorry to say, to an end. It has been most interesting and instructive to me, and I shall carry away with me a vivid impression of the kindness and hospitality with which I had been treated by the chiefs whose guest I had been, and of their profound loyalty and faithfulness. (Applause.) It has been specially gratifying to me to receive at the conclusion of my tour, the assurances of your Highness's personal good will and devotion to the Paramount Power, as well as your outspoken recognition of the fact that it is the first duty of every ruling chief to promote the welfare of his people, and to secure the prosperity of his *raj*. It will be a great pleasure to me if I can at any time during my term of office be of assistance to your Highness. (Applause.) Colonel Trevor, ladies and gentlemen, I now beg to propose the health of his Highness the Maharajah, and I am sure that you will all of you allow me to thank his Highness in your name for the great hospitality and kindness with which he has received us at Jeypore. (Applause.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th November as compared with the statement of the 8th November, 1890:—

	Nov. 8. Rs.	Nov. 15. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,52,095	46,68,076
Do. do. at Branches	23,35,301	22,12,336
Other Deposits	5,41,51,630	5,69,64,105
Post Bills	9,936	9,886
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,42,217	3,20,476
Rs.	7,41,91,319	7,74,74,949
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	71,06,967	83,66,943
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	10,91,851	12,23,671
Loans do. do.	45,64,213	43,97,982
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,654	9,576
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,03,53,939	1,07,50,340
Stamps, &c.	29,488	29,474
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,675 Amt. applied in reduction 3,85,000	3,91,675	3,91,675
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,93,034	3,51,423
Cash and Currency Notes	5,03,35,408	5,19,54,365
Rs.	7,41,91,319	7,74,74,949

"It isn't the burden, but the overburden that kills." Relieve part of your burden by using SAPOLIO in house-cleaning. It lightens labor. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE VISIT OF THE CZAREWITCH TO INDIA.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—

A further change has been made in the personal suite of the Czarewitch. When writing a few weeks ago I gave names of those who had been appointed, and mentioned the fact that there was still a vacancy to be filled up. Courtiers and soldiers were named but there was no civilian or diplomatic nomination. But this was regarded as indispensable, for many countries would be visited, and without entering into diplomatic relations with them, there was the least desirableness of having a sort of secretary who could be appealed to with reference to the little difficulties and unforeseen events which must take place in a long journey, however carefully arrangements have been planned before hand. Such a person must be admitted to be a necessity of a semi-state journey, and the only subject of remark was the tardiness with which he was appointed. But surprise has come on all when it is known that the nomination has fallen on no less a person than M. Onou, the Ambassador at Athens. He is a man of great Oriental experience undoubtedly, but he is a man of years and of high rank in the diplomatic service. In the opinion of some, the whole character of the expedition would be changed if an Ambassador were to accompany the Grand Duke. It is all very well to say that it is his Oriental experiences that have recommended him, but there are plenty of younger men able to do all that is required in a journey which is ostensibly merely to improve the mind of a young man and let him see something of the world. And another remark may be made. M. Onou is not a young man, and no one imagines that if he goes he will accomplish the complete tour that is projected. It would be cruelty to subject an aged diplomatist and a scholar, one at home rather in the study than on horseback, to the hardship of a four or five thousand-mile drive across Siberia, to say nothing of the other fatigues that must accompany a journey in Asia. It is, therefore, with some particular object in view that M. Onou has been selected. And as a parenthesis it may be added that M. Onou is the man who is looked forward to as the future Ambassador at Constantinople (where he was long Dragoman) when M. Nelidoff retires—as he soon must do, for his recent failures in diplomacy have brought him into disgrace.

The object that seemsmost obvious is the desire to open up some communication with the India feudatory chiefs. Nor is any secret made of this desire in Russia, such is the ignorance of India which prevails in this country which is incomparably greater than even that which prevails in England— that it is believed that a Russian of consequence has only to appear there and the natives will crowd to him and welcome him as a representative of "the coming race." As I write the appointment of Onou is secret, it is only known to a few of the best-informed people, though to-morrow it may be widely enough known, and among them there is a sort of feeling of exultation that Russia has scorted. This feeling seems a mistake. It shows an entire misapprehension of the circumstances under which the journey was suggested and accepted, and a departure from the true course which ought to be pursued. The spirit in which the proposal of the journey was accepted by the British Government was, no doubt, one of entire friendliness and cordiality to Russia. The Grand Duke would be shewn all over India, the marvellous sights of natural beauty, national customs, ancient architecture, historic renown or pre-historic fame would be all open to him, and he would be as welcome as any—and more than many—of the stream of cold weather tourists. But to take advantage of this kindness and send an Ambassador is a course which, while it is entirely in harmony with Russian reputation is at the same time fraught with danger to her credit. To discredit herself in India is the very worst thing that Russia could do, and the appointment of an Ambassador to accompany the Grand Duke is a procedure which surely was not thought of when the visit was first proposed. It may be possible that the appointment may yet be cancelled and in fact, may not be further heard of, if so, I can only assure your readers that at the present moment the facts are as I have stated them. An objection to the appointment which would, however, only have force in Russia is the difficulty which might be introduced into the relative rank or precedence of the suite. At present, General Prince Bariatinsky, is the only man of years in the party and all must bow to his authority But M. Onou would occupy an invidious position, for he could hardly take orders from Prince Bariatinsky, nor would the latter care to observe the authority of the other. If M. Onou goes he will be an acquisition in the sense of being a good English scholar. The suite being soldiers, are not famed in this direction, but M. Onou can talk many languages and fluently in all. By the time this letter reaches India matters now in doubt and uncertainty will have been settled, and especially the matter which seems to be getting more and more doubtful, whether there shall or shall not be any visit of the Czarewitch to India at all.

THE SERVICE AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—October 30.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

J L Johnston (Cov), India, 55, Parliament-street
A H Garrett, Madras, 45, Pall-Mall
P Reynolds, Bom, 55, Parliament-street.
Capt M T Lyde, Bombay, 12, Bloomfield-street, Upper Westbourne-terrace

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

W B Gray, India, 1 month, MC
C P Casperz (Cov), India, 12 months' furlough
E P Popert, India, 6 months, MC
Sir H M Durand, KCSE, CSI (Cov), India, furlough to April 1, 1891
R Carstairs (Cov), India, furlough to February 28, 1891
R E Hamilton, India, 6 months, MC
I De Silva, India, 6 months' extraordinary leave on MC
Capt J S Ashby (BSC), Bombay, 1 month, MC
W Porteous (Cov), Bombay, 1 week's extraordinary leave
H C Knox, Bombay, 4 months' furlough

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut A A Howell (BSC), India
Surg C P Lukis, India
W G Clague, India
G A Patten, India
A H Hildebrand (CIE), India
S De Brath, India
H R B Taylor, Madras

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt J H Parsons, Bengal SC
Col S B Miles, Bombay SC
Surg-General W M Webb, Bombay
Major F W Snell, Bombay SC
Lieut S H Powell, Bengal RE
Lieut G A A Travers, Bengal RE
Lieut W E Wimble, Madras SC
Major F D Battye, Bengal SC
Major A J Brander, Bengal S.C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Captain C F Stevens, Madras SC, 3 months, MC
Lieut J Kendall, Madras SC, 3 months, MC
Brigade-Surgeon R G Mathew, Bengal, 3 months, MC
Lieut-Colonel H Paterson, Bengal SC, 6 months, MC
Surgeon-Major G Bainbridge, Bombay, 11 months, PA
Colonel S B Miles, Bombay SC, 2 days, PA
Lieutenant H W Lowry, Madras SC, 3 months, MC.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Colonel D H Robertson, Bengal Infantry
Lieut T Fraser, Madras RE
Surgeon-Major H Allison, MD, Madras
Lieutenant H J Macleod, Madras SC
Captain J Horwell, Bombay RA
Colonel G C Hogg, Bombay Cav

LORD AND LADY JERSEY were to have left London by the P. and O. express from Victoria Station at 3-15 on Friday afternoon (24th inst.) on their way to Sydney. A large number of friends assembled on the platform to wish the travellers farewell, but at the last moment Lord Jersey arrived and announced that the slight cold which Lady Jersey had contracted at Balmoral a few days ago had that morning been declared by the doctors to have developed into typhoid fever, and that his journey must therefore be indefinitely postponed. Lady Jersey was removed in the course of the day from Claridge's Hotel to the residence of the Earl of Galloway in Upper Grosvenor street. It was reported in the evening that her ladyship had sustained no ill effects from the removal, and was going on fairly well. The children of the Earl and Countess of Jersey were suddenly ordered back from Paris in consequence of the illness of their mother. Mr. Goschen, who was appointed secretary to Lord Jersey, however, proceeded on his journey. His father, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was amongst those who went to say good-bye. Lady Jersey continues to progress satisfactorily. Lord Jersey is expected to leave for Australia on Nov. 21.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN LONDON.

A TRAGEDY of a mysterious character was discovered at Hampstead on Friday night, 24th ult. Soon after seven o'clock a resident in Belsize Park, Mr. S. MacDonald, while proceeding homewards through Crossfield-road, had his attention attracted by a dark object lying at the side of the road. On approaching he saw that it was a woman, and thinking that she had fallen in a fit or been taken suddenly ill, he hastened in search of a constable. At Swiss Cottage Station of the District Railway, about two hundred yards distant, he found Constable Gardiner, who returned with him to where the woman was lying. Her head was covered with a sleeveless Cardigan jacket. The constable removed this covering, and on striking a light, was horrified to perceive that the woman's face was covered with blood from some terrible wounds on the head, and that her throat was cut from ear to ear. A medical man who was summoned pronounced life to be extinct. Information of the discovery was at once conveyed to Hampstead police station, and Inspector Wright and other officers brought the ambulance and removed the remains to the police station. There Dr. Poulett Wells, together with Dr. Herbert Cooper, the divisional surgeon, made an examination of the body. The injuries were found to be of a frightful character. The throat had been so completely cut that the spinal column as well as the windpipe had been severed, and the head nearly separated from the body. The skull had been fractured, evidently with a heavy pointed weapon, as it was broken through. There were some minor wounds on the head, as well as bruises on the hands and other parts of the body; but the wounds on the skull or throat were either of them of a deadly nature. The body was that of a good-looking woman of about thirty years of age, with dark complexion, blue eyes, and black hair, and was fairly well dressed. There was nothing in the deceased's pockets that would give the slightest clue to her identity. About an hour after the tragedy was discovered, the policeman on the beat, which includes Hamilton-avenue, a thoroughfare fully a mile from Crossfield-road, discovered on the pavement an empty bassinet perambulator, in which was a woollen rug and some linen stained with blood. The body was identified on Saturday as that of Phœbe Hogg, a married woman living with her husband, Frank Hogg, at 141, Prince of Wales-road, Kentish town. It appears that on Friday afternoon, about three o'clock, she left home, taking her baby, aged about eighteen months, with her in a perambulator. She then visited a friend, Mrs. Pearcey, living in apartments, at 2, Priory-street, Kentish-town, but from this point all trace of mother and child ceased until the finding of the dead body of the former as already described. The mystery as to what had become of Mrs. Hogg's baby was solved on Sunday morning by the discovery of its dead body in a bed of nett les on a piece of waste ground adjoining Finchley-road, near the Cock and Hoop public-house, West-end Village. About half-past seven o'clock a gypsy, named Oliver Smith, living in a tent at Wild Ash-lane, Hendon, was passing over the piece of waste land when he was horrified to see lying on the ground before him a dead child. A policeman and a doctor were immediately summoned. Subsequent events led to the arrest of Mrs Pearcey on suspicion of being the murderer. Mr Hogg was under the impression that his wife had gone to Rickmansworth to see her father, who was ill, and as she did not return on Friday night he went there on Saturday morning in quest of her. While he was way Mrs. Pearcey called at 141, Prince of Wales-road, and, after being told of Mrs. Hogg's absence, refererl to the fact that a murder had been committed, and then went out and purchased a newspaper in order to read about it. Miss Hogg then induced Mrs. Pearcey to accompany her to the mortuary in order to see the body. Miss Hogg recognized the body as that of her sister-in-law. Owing to Mrs. Pearcey's conduct on the occasion and to inquiries made at her lodgings she was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. Hogg and her child.

The inquest on the bodies of Phœbe Hogg and her infant daughter was held on Tuesday at the Drill Hall, Hampstead, by Mr. Danford Thomas, coroner. Mr. Frank S. Hogg, husband of the deceased, was the first witness. He repeated the evidence given before the magistrate, and added:—"I am going to speak the truth, Sir; it's best. I confess that I was intimate with Mrs. Pearcey. I don't think my wife knew about it." The witness went on to explain that there had been a a difference between himself and his wife about letters which she desired to receive. She said, "I will have these letters. I will have them sent to Lizzie." This was a niece of hers, who he thought had been the cause of all the differences between them. There had never been any quarrel between himself and his wife concerning the accused. About last February his wife was unwell and stayed for about a week at her brother's, but they were on the most friendly terms. Mrs. Pearcey nursed her. At no time did his wife make any statement about the accused, except that she had nursed her very kindly. Dr. Pepper, who made the post-mortem examination of the bodies of the deceased woman and her child, said that the woman's skull was smashed on the left side from the back, and two or three pieces of bone had penetrated the brain, which alone would have caused death. There must have been at least three blows struck. A sharp instrument had passed between the second and third vertebræ and had cut a small piece off the lower part of the second vertebra, showing that great force had been used. He did not think the knives produced could have severed the bone. He had seen a child at the mortuary said to be the child of the deceased. It was a very fine child and well nouriehed. Death might have been caused either by exposure or suffocation—more likely by smothering. Questioned again by the coroner in reference to the death of Mrs. Hogg, Professor Pepper said he had not the slightest doubt that there was a struggle, and that Mrs. Hogg attempted to defend herself against her assailant.

STARTLING STATEMENTS.

Magaret Styles, of Egham, a domestic servant, said she knew Mrs. Pearcey. The deceased was her sister. The witness continued: I last saw my sister alive about ten minutes past six o'clock last Thursday, at the North London Finchley Station. My sister showed me a note. She said she had received it from Mrs. Pearcy. It was as follows:—"Dearest, come round this afternoon, and bring your dear little darling without fail." The witness added that she did not know whether it was "your darling" or "our darling." The note was not signed. She (the witness) knew Mrs. Pearcey's handwriting, although she did not recognize it on this occasion.

The coroner: Why did you say it was Mrs. Pearcey's handwriting?—The witness: About three weeks ago a boy brought my sister a note in the same manner, asking her to go out and see some one with her at a given place by a public house, and when my sister got there Mrs. Pearcey crossed the road and spoke to her, asking her to go for an excursion with her to some seaside place. Her sister said she did not know then, but would let Mrs. Pearcey know. The witness's sister decided that she would not go. Her sister further told her that Mrs. Pearcey said they were to go and look over an empty house. She thought the place mentioned was Southend. The baby was to be left in London with Mrs' Pearcey's nurse. It was proposed to be a one-day trip and to the seaside. Her sister did not say whether she had consulted her husband about it. At her sister's suggestion she burned the letter after reading it. Her sister said, "If she waits for me to go, she will wait a very long time." Her sister also said, "If I had gone to Southend no one would have thought of looking for me there in an empty house.

What did you understand from the remark?—That she had a suspicion of Mrs. Pearcey.

After some further evidence, the coroner summed up, and the jury, after a few months' doliberation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mrs. Pearcy, both in the case of deceased woman and her child.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDIA.

THE quarterly general meeting of the members of this Chamber was held on Oct. 27, Mr. Henry Lee, the President, in the chair. The President, in the course of his address, said:—

With regard to the irregular arrival of the Indian mails, something was being done to effect a change in that respect, and they hoped that the change would be a satisfactory one. Then, with respect to Indian factory legislation, the Chamber passed a resolution on that subject some time ago, and he did not know that in the present state of affairs they were able to take any further action in the matter. The Indian Government had the matter under their control. The Board had received communications from the Chambers of Commerce at Bombay and Calcutta, and while the Bombay Chamber advocated certain changes in the hours of work and as to the restrictions to be put upon the employment of children, the Calcutta Chamber entirely objected to any change whatever. The Board had given a general adhesion to the view of the Bombay Chamber. They believed the matter would have to be settled by the Indian Government, and, so far as they could see, there was no likelihood of the Secretary of State for India taking any great part in the matter. Individually he did not think this matter was likely to be carried through in the sense desired by the Oldham Chamber of Commerce—namely, that factory legislation in India should be put upon exactly the same terms as factory legislation in this country. Then, again, with regard to Indian textile fibres, they had received very large collection of these fibres which had been handed over to the Technical School, where they would be open to the inspection of anyone desiring to see them.

Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M. P., in the course of the brief discussion which followed the chairman's observations, referring to the question of Indian factory legislation, said he had procured a draft of the proposed bill, and intended to look carefully into the matter. He thought it was most desirable that the Chamber and the Chambers of Commerce in the country generally, especially those connected with industrial centres, should press this question on. There would be very great opposition in India, no doubt, to any amendment of the law. He was glad to find that the Bombay Chamber seemed to realise that some change and some amendment ought to be made in the direction of assimilating their factory laws to some extent to ours. The Calcutta Chamber was utterly opposed to any change, and he did not think they should blink the fact that there would be very great opposition to any amendment whatever. They must, therefore, be active on this side to press it forward. He was quite disposed to leave himself an open mind with regard to the details of the legislation. It would, he agreed, be imprudent and not right, and he thought possibly not just, to press for identically the same legislation, at any rate in the first instance, in India as we had here. It might be taking too great a step, but at the same time he should not like that to mean more than they should proceed step by step, because there was no doubt of this, that they ought at once to press for the great principles of English factory legislation being embodied in the law of India. They would stultify themselves entirely if they did not hold that India should come as near as the circumstances of the case would allow to our factory legislation here, and that it should be only in matters of small detail, owing to local circumstances and the circumstances of the country, that any modification of those great principles should, be made. They would stultify themselves completely if they did not do that, because they appeared at the Berlin conference as the upholders of a factory legislation which they argued was applicable in its great principle to all the countries of the world. It would therefore be absurd if, except in matters of detail where local matters come in, they were to abandon the great principle in regard to the great dependency of India. They on this side must be active, and it would require a good deal of activity, energy, and pressure upon the India Office to strengthen their hands in dealing with the Government of India, in order that there might be as nearly as possible one principle with regard to factories both in India and England. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Isaac Hoyle, M.P., said:—With regard to Indian factory legislation, the answers which had been given to questions in the House of Commons showed that the Government intended to carry out in India the principles affirmed at Berlin. Further than that the Government was not prepared to go.

The President said he might supplement what he had already said with the remark that the Board of the Manchester Chamber adhered to the proposals made by the Bombay Chamber, and so far as they could judge the line adopted by the Bombay Chamber was that on which the Government would proceed.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION AND LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. HOLT S. HALLETT writes to the *Times*:—

Sir,—It is highly important that the amendment to the India Factory Act should be laid upon the table of the House of Commons and duly debated before it receives the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. Notwithstanding Lord Cross's promise, as stated in the House by Sir John Gorst on Aug. 14, that "the principles affirmed at the Berlin Conference are being and will be observed in India," the points upon which the Government of India has instructed the lately appointed Factory Commission to report and show clearly in their wording that the Government of India has not the slightest intention to carry out the promise of the Secretary of State. Speaking on the question of the age at which children should be allowed to commence work, Sir John Gorst, in the name of the British Delegation to the Conference at Berlin, stated as follows:—

"The delegates of Great Britain are of opinion that the conference should not take on itself the responsibility of admitting that the limit of the age for the work of children in southern countries, be fixed at ten years. The limit of twelve years has been generally adopted by the conference in consideration of the demands of physical, moral, and intellectual development of the children."

According to the regulations sanctioned by the conference, children below fourteen years complete, were not to be employed at night nor on Sundays, nor for more than six hours a day; and young persons above the age of fourteen were not to work more than ten hours a day, their work hours should be broken by a rest of at least an hour and a half, and they should neither be allowed to work at night nor on Sundays. Among the points the Factory Commission is to report upon is the following:—

"Should the law draw a distinction between young persons and adults, and, if so, the age of a child being fixed at from nine to twelve, what should be the definition of a young person, and what should be the hours of employment of this class?"

Instead of fixing the age for the employment of children as between twelve and fourteen, the Government of India has already evidently resolved to fix the age as between nine and twelve, and to work those classed as children by our delegates at Berlin either as long as young persons or as long as adults. The promises of the Secretary of State for India will evidently not be performed by the Government of India unless the India Factory Act, as amended, is laid before Parliament.

Brighton, Oct. 21.

THE MATRIMONIAL AGENCY SCANDAL.

FURTHER disclosures have just been made in the case of Mr. Duncan, of the *Matrimonial News*, against whom a Miss Knowles obtained a verdict for £10,000 for breach of promise. It may be remembered that in the course of bankruptcy proceedings Duncan stated that the proceeds of the sale of his property since the verdict, amounting to some £6,000, had been paid away to a Miss Gordon and another lady who had claims on him. On Monday (27th ult.) however Duncan disclosed the fact that a sum of £6,000 was in the National Safe Deposit, Queen Victoria Street, and there, under the authority of a warrant from the Bankruptcy Court, in a box marked Mary Gordon, was found £4,000 in notes, and £2,000 in gold and jewellery.

On Wednesday (29th ult.) Duncan was again in the Dock. Mr. Brown, for the Treasury, said that Detective-Inspector Conquest had used every available means to trace the ladies to whom Mr. Duncan said he gave the money. It was not very surprising that the officer did not find them. During the remand accused had been in custody, having failed to find bail. It appeared that on Monday last he told his solicitor that the sum of £6,402 was deposited with the International Safe Deposit Company, Chancery Lane, in the name of Mary Gordon. The safe was opened, and it was found £4,890 in bank notes, £1,500 worth of railway bonds, £17 in gold, 5 diamond rings and a wedding ring, a spade guinea, and a gold pencil case. Wrapped round the notes were two scraps of paper in the handwriting of the prisoner. One of these contained a careful list prepared by the prisoner relating to property; the other, a fixed date on which the notes were deposited, namely, 16th September. It had been ascertained that a lady calling herself Mary Gordon, took a safe from the Company on that day in name of herself and Henry Gordon. The money and securities were now in the hands of the Official Receiver. Evidence was then given by Mr. Anthony Foxcroft Nussey, solicitor, that Duncan, on the 22nd May last, obtained £3,000 on security of two mortgages on houses at Emperor's Gate, and by Mr. James Allen, solicitor, that by prisoner's instructions he realised £1,500 on equities of redmeption of prisoner's house property, his present wife purchasing them. Witness also acted for the accused in the sale of the *Matrmonial News* to Mr. Gronow. Mr. Charles Stewart, Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, said the prisoner's solicitor on Monday handed him two slips of paper given him by accused in Holloway Jail, and witness accordingly visited the premises of the National Safe Deposit Company with a search warrant, and found the property described. The accused was then committed for trial, when he declared, "What I did in selling my property I did under legal advice." Mr. Vaughan allowed bail in £1,000, but left the question whether one lady should be responsible for the whole sum to the prosecution.

THE Wordsworth Memorial Fund now amounts to Rs. 6,500.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

CONFESSION OF MURDER IN INDIA.

AT Bow-street, on Oct. 28, Walter Hassell was brought up on remand before Mr. Vaughan charged on his own confession with the murder of James Downes, a private in the 4th Batt, King's Royal Rifle Regiment, at the camp of Umballa, India, in March, 1888. Prisoner, who had been a private in the same battalion, was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment in Millbank Prison when he confessed. Having a grudge against Corpl. Bacon, he hid amongst some trees, near which he thought the corporal would pass at night, armed with a stick and a razor. He saw a soldier coming along and rushed out, knocked him down, and cut his throat. He then hid the razor in a hollow tree. On returning

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 31ST OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Commander W. D. G. Worcester, with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived in harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Byrne	Mrs Cramer and infant
Major and Mrs Kirkwood	Mr E G Coutts
Miss Reid	Mr E A Lugard
Mr and Mrs Evans and children	Mr F E Bull
	Mr F G Dawson
Mrs Keen and 2 children	Mr W H Mills
Mrs W J Kaye	Mr W Playfair
Miss Griffith	Mr W Jenkins
Mrs Sutherland	Mr O S Smith
Mr Caine	Mrs Trelawny
Mr Allan	Mrs Wallenstein
Mr G Godwin	Mr and Mrs Hollick
Mr E Jackson	Miss Hewitt
Mr and Mrs Green	Mr G Marsh
Miss Holms	Mr T A Denny
Mr and Mrs Maynard	Mr Hatton
Mr Campbell	Mr E C Lovell
Two Misses Beresford	Dr G Buckmaster
Miss Fraser	Mr A Kantback
Mr H T Mayes	Dr B Rake
Miss J Colman	Mrs Butler and infant
Miss M Marrow	Lieut C V Smith
Mr Khodabuksh	Mr DeBildt
Mr and Mrs Fletcher	Capt G Stevens
Miss Meadows	Mrs C White
Mr Ollivant	Mr and Miss J Frizelle
Mrs Swales and 2 infants	

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Sandback	Mr Webster
Mr and Mrs Hickman	Miss Hose
Mr and Mrs Yule	Lady Lansdon
Miss Swan	Miss Hope
Mr W Thomson	Mr Lovett
Baron Bentinck	Mr Campbell
Capt Carew	Mr G Beckh
Mr Beighton	Mr Charriol
Mr D Wilson	Mr and Mrs Schwann
Mr Pennycuick	Mr V Symons
Mr Lees	Capt Swin on
Mr H Woodward	Mr Herring
Mr and Mrs Apcar	Mr F Chrestien
Mrs D Wilson	Mr and Miss Ghose
Dr Field	Mr W Tagore
Mr and Mrs Sassoon	Mr J Tait
Mr Abdul Karim	Col Hill
Mr J Hose	Mr D Keith
Mr D W Cowie	Mr Williams
Lieut Churchill	Revd and Mr Haslam
Mr and Mrs Anthony	Justice Parker
Mr J Thomas	Sir F Bolleau
Revd and Mrs Fraser	Lady Bolleau, son and daughter
Mr J Benning	
Col Walker	Mr Framir

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Armstrong	Mr H King
Mr Caterift	Mr H Smith

REPORT.—From Brindisi to Candia experienced strong S. E. winds with very heavy rain, thunder and lightning. Off the Ionian Islands an electric storm was experienced, and the phenomenon of the St. Elm's lights on the mast-head yard-arms was observed. After passing Candia, the weather cleared and was fine, with S. W. winds, till arrival at Port Said. From Suez to the Daedalus Light northerly winds and fine weather, and from Jibbel Tier to Perim strong southerly winds and fine weather. The highest temperature experienced was 87 deg. and the voyage throughout has been very cool. From Aden to Bombay moderate to fresh N. W. to N. E. winds, with fine weather.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone concluded his campaign in Mid Lothian on Monday by a speech at Edinburgh. On Wednesday he visited Dundee and received the freedom of the burgh. In his speech of acknowledgment he referred at some length to the M'Kinley Tariff, which he believed was a mistake, and should not induce the people of this country to favour any kind of retaliatory policy. In the evening Mr. Gladstone opened a new art gallery and spoke upon the advantages of promoting an appreciation of beauty in art.

GENERAL.

Miss Benson, daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, died on Monday from diphtheria. In consequence of the melancholy event the Primate's judgment in the cause of the Bishop of Lincoln, which was to have been delivered to-day, is necessarily postponed.

Another suit impugning the legality of the reredos erected in St. Paul's Cathedral has been argued before Justices Hawkins and Stephen. The defendants objected that the same question was raised in another suit now pending in the House of Lords. The Judges deferred their decision.

The Earl of Jersey was to have left London last Friday for Sydney, to take office as Governor-General of New South Wales, but Lady Jersey suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, his departure has necessarily been postponed.

Colonel Sir Lumley Graham was killed on Saturday near Newbury by being thrown from his trap through the horse taking fright.

Colonel North, returning to his house at Eltham on Saturday, after a visit from the Tower Hamlets Volunteers, of which he is honorary colonel, was thrown from his horse and sustained severe, but not,

[illegible]red, with her hand
[illegible]riday evening in a
[illegible]t child was found
[illegible]aturday a woman
[illegible]cion, evidence of
[illegible]ed in her house,
[illegible]ere removed to
[illegible]A coroner's in-
[illegible]murder against

[illegible] Clare College,
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[illegible] lecture at Liverpool
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[illegible]ND.

[illegible] Secretary, with his sister
[illegible] his secretary, and Sir West
[illegible]y without escort on a visit to
[illegible]tiots of Galway. At Killala
[illegible]ion with the Roman Catho-
[illegible]ocal officials. He proceeded
[illegible]tterfrack, and Clifden, stopping
[illegible]e road to question the peasantry. His
[illegible] people in each place was respectful and
[illegible]s quite enthusiastic.

[illegible]THE WEEK.—Dep.-Surg. Gen. G. R.
[illegible]D., Ben Ret.; Sir Lumley Graham;
[illegible]Fortescue; the Hon. H. C. Maxwell-
[illegible]obert M'Cormick; Mr. C. E. Mudie;
[illegible]rd, Q. C.; Dr. T. R. Armitage; Mr. E.
[illegible]F.C. S.; and Miss Benson.

[illegible]ts have just been
[illegible] with range
[illegible] that a
[illegible] night has

A cor[illegible] *Field* records an experi
ment which [illegible] years ago with a wasp
Having (he says) "severed a wasp in two pieces, I found that the head and [illegible] with the uninjured wings retained full vitality, at any rate for a considerable time. It tried to fly, but evidently lacked the necessary balance through the loss of the abdomen. To test the matter further, I cut out an artificial tail from a piece of thin cardboard, as nearly following the shape of the natural body as possible. To fasten the appendage to the wasp I used a little oxgall (such as is used for gold leaf in the art of illumination); gum or more sticky substances would not do, as it impedes the use of the wings in flight. Presently the operation was completed, and to my surprise the wasp, after one or two ineffectual efforts flew in rather lopsided fashion to the window. It there buzzed about for at least a quarter of an hour, eventually flying out at the top. The chief difficulty is to construct a tail affording the requisite stability; care must also be taken not to injure the second pair of wings, which are not so readily seen as the larger ones. I do not for a moment suppose the mutilated wasp could exist for any length of time, but it was vigorous when it flew away."

MR. STANLEY AND MAJOR BARTTELOT.

MR. H. M. STANLEY writes to the *Times*.

Sir,—The reviewers of Major Barttelot's Diary and Letters appear to unite in demanding an explanation from me.

The attacks, accusations, and insinuations against me can be very easily disposed of.

If I have refrained in my book, "Darkest Africa," from giving the *whole* history of the Rear Column, it has been solely out of consideration for the feelings of others.

Messrs. Troup and Bonny, who know these matters even better than I do, being eye-witnesses of the facts have yet to issue their versions of them. If the truth is then withheld, I see that it may become my painful duty to publish the official documents in my possession, though I shall do so, be it remembered, most regretfully.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. STANLEY.

2, Richmond terrace, Whitehall, Oct. 25.

MR. BARTTELOT writes :—

Sir,—In the *New York Herald* of yesterday a lenghty account is given of an interview between a reporter of that paper and Mr. Stanley. A brief letter from Mr. Stanley also appears in *The Times* of to-day. He reserves his answer to the charges made against him by me until after he has read the publications of Mr. Troup and Mr. Bonny, and, apparently, has also concluded his lecturing tour in America.

It is, of course, for Mr. Stanley to decide when and how it is incumbent on him to reply to charges contained in the recently published volume of Major Barttelot's letters and diaries, which are universally admitted, even by those who question the wisdom of my action, to call for a prompt answer, and I, of course, make no complaint on that score.

I will ask, however, to be permitted to say that, in so far as Mr. Stanley has indicated in advance the materials on which he relies and the nature of the reply which it is in his power to make, he has not even shadowed forth in the most distant terms a single fact or argument in answer to specific accusations which it has been my painful duty to bring against him in vindicating my brother, but has resorted instead to veiled threats of an exposure of conduct on the part of my brother at which he has never hinted before either in his published reports, or his lengthy private communication to my father, which does contain eight separate charges. Whether this reserve on his part has been due to consideration for my family, as he asserts, or to the circumstance that there is no foundation for these entirely new personal accusations against my brother, are questions that have yet to be determined. For the moment I am content to say that from neither point of view has Mr. Stanley attempted to meet, or indicated any immediate intention of meeting, the indictment against his own acts in connexion with the rear guard, gravely as his honour is by common consent involved.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER G. BARTTELOT.

Brookdean, Pulborough, Oct. 27.

*NEW YORK, OCT. 28.

Lieut. R. Troup, who formed part of Stanley's rear-guard, and who is at present visiting friends in this country, was interviewed to-day upon the Barttelot-Stanley controversy.

"I am reluctant," he said, "to make any statements that would reflect upon Major Barttlelot, because he is dead and cannot speak in his own defence. Mr. Stanley has, however, seen fit to make certain charges against those whom he left behind in charge of a forlorn hope, and I will gladly meet anything he may have to present. Thus far Mr. Stanley has made no specific charge against Major Barttlelot, and until he does I shall respect the dead man's memory, and I will not censure him. I admit that certain things were done which I would not have done; but it must be remembered that Major Barttelot was quick tempered and nervous, and had no control over himself. He was unquestionably the wrong man to place in control of the natives, no matter how large a force there might be. He hated the natives, and made no effort to conceal his dislike for them. He had never had any experience in the jungle, and really did not know how to manage the natives even if he had had the will.

"Mr. Stanley knew intimately just what kind of a man Major Barttelot was, and if wrong was done—mind, I do not say that there is any foundation for Mr. Stanley's insinuations—if there was a blunder, Stanley was entirely responsible for having placed such a man in control of the rear-guard. Major Barttelot had very strict ideas concerning military duty, and towards the native soldiers under him he was a veritable martinet. He exacted from them the same rigid discipline as would have been expected from the flower of the British Army. Such treatment would not do with the natives, who had never been accustomed to restraint, and there were frequent rebellions which called for disciplinary measures. I will say, however, that I did not see anything done in retaliation that Stanley had not done himself.

"Mr. Stanley says that some horrible acts were performed. Let him explain himself more fully before I enter into an argument. I admit that certain measures were carried out which I do not care to discuss now, for in a certain sense Mr. Stanley has included me in his wholesale criticism, and I prefer to await a definite charge before making a reply. So far as my own position is concerned, I am not ashamed to face any accusation, for I simply, in all instances, followed the instructions of my superior in command—Mr. Stanley—and if any mistakes were made, he is the one to be held responsible.

"It must be remembered that Stanley left us at Yambuya with the scum of the force which had been gathered for the expedition. We had five officers, 200 Zanzibar porters, 44 Soudanese soldiers, and two Somalis. All the able-bodied men were with him, and only the sick and disabled were left behind with us. He also left written instructions for our weak and disabled force to carry 700 loads over the route which he had taken himself, and over which it was almost impossible for his unencumbered and healthy force to travel. In that country vegetation is rapid in growth, and in two months the pathway he had cut was entirely choked up. Mr. Stanley's orders were conditional. He left Major Barttelot in charge with instructions to push ahead if Tippoo Tib furnished 600 porters as promised. If this help did not come, he was to take short marches and retrace his steps until all the baggage was transferred. If the force was not strong enough, to do that, the Major had the option of remaining in camp until Stanley's return, which had been placed at five months ahead. Major Barttelot saw at once that he could do nothing until the promised reinforcements came. So he decided to remain in camp. Stanley left Yambuya on the 28th of June, 1887, and he was expected to return in November, at the longest. He said his destination was 360 miles away as the crow flies.

"His long and disastrous expedition through an unknown country is now a matter of history. If he had waited he would have received directions for taking a direct route through an easy country, and all the fatalities that attended his march might have been avoided. I say this because I firmly believe that Stanley was not actuated by purely philanthropic motives when he left us helpless and plunged into an unexplored country. It was fame he was after and riches. We were left in camp at Yambuya waiting the reinforcements promised by Tippoo Tib, but they did not come. Month after month passed outside without help. Our men were dying right and left. Some deserted, disease killed over 100, and the remainder so weakened that they could hardly drag themselves about, to say nothing of the loads. Finally, on June 11, 1888, Tippu Tib sent 400 porters, Manyuemas, who were induced to come through promises of much larger rewards than those offered by Stanley or arranged by Jameson. The porters were insolent and careless, and evidently did not care what became of our party. They had us in their power, and acted accordingly. They refused to work under English officers for they said they had seen what treatment the natives had received, and they did not want to be treated similarly.

"I know this implies brutality, but it is necessary to remember that any discipline is distasteful to the natives. They saw some things that ought not to have occurred, but still no worse than Stanley himself committed.

"I was not present when Major Barttelot was shot, but I was told all that occurred. Mr. Stanley does not repeat it as it occurred. The Major heard the tomtoms, and jumped from his bed, exclaiming that he had given orders that there should be no noise in the camp at night. Mr. Bonny tried to hold him back, but he threw him aside, and grabbing a thick stick, which he always carried, ran out and approached the group of natives. A woman was beating the tomtom. Major Barttelot raised his club as if to strike. The woman's husband saw the movement and, raising his gun, fired point blank into the Major's breast. It was at such short range that the Major's clothes were burnt by the powder. He died almost immediately. The camp was quickly in an uproar, the natives seizing arms and whatever else they could lay their hands on and disappearing in the jungle. All this occurred on July 19, 1888. Jameson, who was ahead with the porters, brought the expedition back into camp, and we then waited for Stanley's return."

BOSTON, Oct. 29.

In another interview with Lieutenant Troup on the subject of the Stanley-Barttelot controversy, he said :—

"Mr. Stanley has been fit to specify two things which Major Barttelot did, and which he (Mr. Stanley) thought called for censure. One was the shooting of a Zanzibar porter for stealing meat, and the other was the flogging of a Soudanese soldier for some breach of discipline. Now, Mr. Stanley has completely confused these two cases. In the first place, the Soudanese soldier was shot for desertion and for stealing a gun and ten rounds of ammunition. These cases can hardly be considered in the light of mere breaches of discipline. In the other case the Zanzibar porter was flogged for stealing meat, and was not shot as alleged by Mr. Stanley.

"The shooting of the soldier occurred in this way. One night the soldier deserted while on guard, taking his gun and ten rounds of ammunition, as I have already stated. A reward was offered for his recapture, and the men was taken and brought back by Arabs. A Court-martial was held on the same day, and Ward and Bonny voted in favour of the death of the deserted, but Jameson and I opposed such an extreme measure. Major Barttelot then had the deciding vote, which he cast in favour of execution.

The soldier was taken out at half-past 5 the next morning and executed by his comrades. I was not present at the execution. I voted against it because I thought the occasion did not demand the death penalty; but those who did vote for it were equally conscientious with myself, and thought that the desertion should be published by death as a lesson to others.

The execution was a perfectly legal one, and those who condemned it might have done the same thing had they been in Major Barttelot's place.

"Mr. Stanley accuses me of cowardice in not interfering when I saw Major Barttelot getting into trouble with the natives. He told me I should have forced my advice upon him, and also said to me that I should have put Major Barttelot in irons for shooting a soldier, and have sent him back to England in disgrace. What nonsense this is! Stanley knows perfectly well that I had no right to interfere with the commander of the camp. Major Barttelot would have been justified in shooting me on the spot had I done so. He was in command, not I; and while this was not a military expedition, yet discipline was absolutely necessary. Mr. Stanley selected Major Barttelot as commander of the rear-guard, and I reiterate that he (Mr. Stanley) is, therefore, primary responsible for any blunder made.

"I am not going to talk any more until Stanley makes public the charges which he intimates he will make. I may then reply. Mr. Stanley says that he has proofs. Well so have I. I am not going to sustain Mr. Stanley against Major Barttelot until I know what he is going to say. Neither am I going to deny blindly what he intimates. Perhaps we may agree on the facts, but I surely will not criticize Major Barttelot until I know what Stanley has against him.

"Mr. Stanley is a great explorer, but he went into this Emin Relief Expedition for fame and what he could get out of it. He has no more philanthropy than my boot. I will go further and say that the expedition was in the nature of a speculation, and not a philanthropic relief movement. The capitalists backing it were after the ivory which Emin Pasha was supposed to have collected. The officers of the expedition were promised certain shares in the expected big supply of ivory as a reward for their services. The release of Emin Pasha was a secondary consideration entirely. Emin Pasha did not wish to be released, and had been up their 10 or 12 years and held his own all right.

"These facts explain the entire situation, and the expedition must necessarily lose some of the glamour which surrounds it when it is known that greed for fame and riches, instead of humanity, prompted the movement."

MR. STANLEY'S LAST STATEMENT.

AN INTERVIEW AT QUEENSTOWN.

A Queenstown correspondent of the *Times* boarded the White Star steamer *Teutonic* on the 30th ult. morning, and showed Mr. Stanley the second instalment of Mr. Troup's interview. He says :—

I asked Mr. Stanley if he did not desire to give the facts with the public were asking for; to which query he replied :—

"I have nothing whatever to add to my report, contained in the last chapter of the first volume of my book, related to the wreck of the rear column of the expedition, particulars of which were furnished to me by the surviving officers of that column. The statements I made in my book, and since its publication, are based upon the written reports of those officers, and all I desire to say is that, if the reports which are about to be published by the officers differ materially in any important sense from the official reports which they furnished to me, I shall feel bound to publish fully their official reports now in my possession."

I asked Mr. Stanley if the interview with Lieutenant Troup did not differ from the official report.

Mr. Stanley replied : "Lieutenant Troup's statement given to an interviewer are very general, and do not touch the real points at issue. He says that he is waiting for me to bring charges. I intend to make no charges until I find whether the officers of the rear column stultify themselves by publishing reports differing from their official statements to me. The officers of the rear column are at perfect liberty to publish any details of the expedition which they may think proper but I do not think that Mr. Troup is explaining anything by these vague and general charges, nor by violent and intemperate language which he has used to exonerate himself."

"You have Mr. Troup's official report, have you not Mr. Stanley ?"

"Yes, I have, and I find the same fault with Mr. Troups's language now that I found with his official report. I asked him to modify that report so that it might be fit for publication in my book, and not be outrage on public feeling. Lieutenant Troup declined to do this, and consequently I declined to publish his report, the language contained in it being of an extremely violent character."

I asked Mr. Stanley if he knew why the officers of the rear-column appeared to be animated by ill-feeling towards himself. Mr. Stanley replied:—

"Yes, that is very easy to explain, and must not be forgotten. The cause of the controversy is the violent resentment of the officers of the rear-column against the general censure cast upon them in my letter to the Emin Pasha Relief Committee in August, 1888, written by me fresh after hearing the horrible details of the wreck of the rear-column. I wrote that the rear-column was wrecked by the irresolution of the officers, and by the non-fulfilment of their promises and their indifference to the interests of the expedition. I cannot now modify that censure. It is now the duty of the surviving officers to tell their stories plainly and simply; and the public will then have an opportunity of judging whether my view of their conduct was too harsh or unjust. That is all I have to say."

STATEMENT BY MR. HERBERT WARD.

Mr. Herbert Ward, who served with Mr. Stanley's Rear-guard, speaking at Wimbledon referred briefly to the Stanley-Barttelot controversy. He said he knew nothing of the circumstances upon which Mr. Stanley's charges were based. He was not present when Major Barttelot was murdered, but he was with him for many months in 1887 and 1888, and he knew of nothing which would detract from his character as an officer and a gentleman.

THE BALACLAVA ANNIVERSARY,

SATURDAY being the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of Balaclava, the surviving officers who had taken part in that memorable engagement commemorated the day by dining together at Limmer's Hotel. Those present comprised Gen. Sir C. C. Shute, K.C.B. (president), Gen. Sir Edward Cooper Hodge, G.C.B., Gen. Sir C. P. Beauchamp Walker, K.C.B., Gen. G. C. Clarke, C.B., Gen. Forrest, C.B., Maj.-Gen. Mussenden, Surg.-Gen. Mouat, C.B., V.C., Col. Swinfen, Col. Davies, Col. Lennox Prendergast, Lieut.-Col, Sandeman, Sir G. Wombwell, Maj. Hutton, Maj. M'Creagh-Thornhill Maj. Stocks, Capt. Fisher Rowe, Capt. Teevan, Capt' Hefferon, Capt. Clutterbuck, Capt. Goad, and Capt. Sutherland. The anniverary of the famous charge of the Light Brigade was also celebrated at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, when, under the presidency of Mr. J. Herbert, of the 4th Light Dragoons, about eighty of the troopers who took part in the charge sat down to dinner.

A special variety performance was given on the 27th ult. at the Empire Theatre for the benefit of the survivors of the Balaclava charge of the Light Brigade. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Millward, Miss Florence Waud, Mrs. Billington, Mr. W. H. Pennington, Mr. E. J. Lonnen. Mr. W. Terriss, Mr. E. Terry, Mr. Hayden Coffin, and many others gave their services on the occasion, the last-named singing a song entitled. "The Balaclava Ride," written by Mr. Cunningham Bridgman, and composed by Mr. W. Bendall. At a given moment some of the survivors of the famous Six Hundred, to the number of thirty or forty, appeared on the stage, when Trumpeter Landfried sounded the charge as he did on the battle-field on Oct. 25, 1854, whereupon Mr. Charles Warner came forward and recited Lord Tennyson's poem with much feeling and effect. The veterans, who appeared in civil garb, were loudly cheered, and by way of response they waved their hats and shouted "Hurrah!" The house was crowded, and several hundred pounds will be realised for the object in view, in addition to private donations made to the Light Brigade Fund.

THE SLUMP IN SILVER.

LIKE everything else, writes the *Financial News* silver has suffered recently from the inevitable relapse that, like a Nemesis, follows over-inflation, and also from the general discredit, or depreciation of credit, which always accompanies a great shrinkage in securities. A few weeks ago the white metal soared up serenely to 54¼d. per oz., and then looked as if nothing were likely to prevent its ascent to 59d., or to a parity with gold; but, as is so often the case in the whirligig world of finance, the unexpected has happened. Silver has recently shown some weakness, and its price has gradually slipped away to below 50d., carrying down in its train all securities either directly or indirectly dependent upon it, such, for instance—to take the two poles—as Rupee Paper and Mexican Rails. The fall in silver has been, in fact, a prominent bear factor in the "House," owing partly to its own inherent importance, and partly to the fact that it came into operation at a crucial period, when any adverse influence was certain to have an effect out of proportion to its merits. Outside the Stock Exchange the movements in silver have also a good deal of influence, because of their direct bearing upon the whole of our great trade with countries whose coinage is composed of that metal, including, of course, India, which is of the first importance. It is, therefore, essential that the significance of the fall should be properly appreciated, and that the prospects of the future should be accurately estimated; for at the present time it is very easy to be carried away by the pessimistic tone which pervades the City, and which in some respects, perhaps, is justified by the facts. In the first place, it must be pointed out that, although the white metal has fallen heavily, the depreciation is not unnatural in view of the downward tendency which has generally prevailed, and even that now it stands at a higher price than in any year since 1885. The figures for the past twelve years are as follow :—

Price per oz.

	Highest.	Lowest.
1879	53 13-16d.	48 7-8d.
1880	52 7-8	51 5-8
1881	53	50 7-8
1882	52¼	50
1883	51¼	50 1-16
1884	51⅛	49¼
1885	50	47 7-8
1886	47	42
1887	47 1-8	43¼
1888	44 1-16	41 5-8
1889	44⅛	41 15-16
1890	54 5-8	43 5-8

Apart from the downward tendency which has affected everything—both securities and commodities—silver has also been depressed by a number of special influences, not important individually, but having considerable weight collectively, especially in times like the present. There can be no doubt, for instance, that the bull clique in New York, which undertook to pool silver and corner the Treasury, made a big mistake. They counted too much upon their own ability to control the market, and paid too little attention to the influences outside their control. Dear money in New York distressed them to some extent, as, indeed, it did speculators in every direction; and, moreover, they have had to contend with a quantity of silver that has come upon the market from unexpected quarters, attracted by the high range of prices. From one direction and another, but chiefly, we believe, from Salvador, Colombia, and Mexico, the silver that had been held for some time, and regarded almost as an unsaleable asset, has flowed to New York, which is now the leading market. The supplies from the mines have also been large, not because the output has been abnormally augmented—which seems to be believed in some quarters—but because the present is the period when production is always most active. The fall in rupee paper has likewise reacted adversely upon silver. That security is, of course, directly affected by silver, and in turn it influences the metal sympathetically. Recently Indian trade has been disorganised, more especially the export branch, and, as a consequence, there has been a demand in India for drafts to pay for imports which could not be satisfied in the ordinary way. Hence "finance bills" have been manufactured, and to protect or cover these rupee paper has been sent here from the other side. If prices had remained steady this might not have been sold, but the decline led to considerable realisations, and the quotation dropped heavily, for the market was not in a very strong position. This fall, as might be expected, naturally reacted upon silver.

An additional factor is the rumour that Austria-Hungary is likely, in order to reconstitute a gold currency, to sell a large quantity of silver before long. It is doubtful, however, if this will take place, although it is, of course, a contingency to be reckoned with. Room will, if possible, be found for the stock of silver now held, either in the form of small coinage or as a backing for notes, and, judging from the example of Germany, no great difficulty should be experienced in its employment. In any case, however, the amount to be sold is not likely to be very large, and it must be remembered that nothing will be done immediately. In a year's time we shall, perhaps, see some action taken, but at present the subject is rather lacking in actuality. Small amounts of silver may, of course, be sold by other countries, but Germany is not likely to dispose of her holdings. Nor does it seem probable that the supply will be materially increased for some long time to come. The American mines are at present turning out large quantities, because it is their period of greatest activity; but, later on, when the shows are deep in the Rockies, the returns will be very different. As to new sources of supply, we are, to say the least, mildly sceptical. Copper, we are sometimes told, is very widely distributed, and can be obtained in profusion at a price but the high quotations ruling when the syndicate was in power did not much stimulate the output, and it was mainly the restriction of consumption that brought M, Secretan to the ground. So with Silver only the possible production is more limited, while the demand is a fixed quantity. Moreover there are no large visible supplies. In the United States the bullion held by the Western National Bank, against which it has issued warrants, amounts, it is true, to about 7,000,000 oz.; but that is not a large total relatively, with the American Treasury buying 4,500,000 oz. every month.

Under present conditions, with prevailing uneasiness in the City and a downward tendency in nearly all markets, it is not impossible that silver may fall somewhat lower before it reacts; but that a reaction will take place, and that the metal will rise to 59d. ultimately, seems almost certain. What effect this will have upon trade cannot at present be foretold; but, most likely, after the readjustment has been effected, it will work much less both of evil and of good than has been anticipated. It is, in fact, as easy now as it was in the days of the old "mercantile theorists" to attach an undue importance to the fluctuations of the commodity which we use as a standard of value. The appreciation of silver cannot, however, fail to be materially benefit all securities dependent upon it, especially Rupee Paper. In fact, if the metal goes ultimately to 59d., Four per cent. Rupee Paper will sell at round about par. How the present price of 80, at which this security now sells compares with previous quotations can be seen from the following figures :—

Prices.

	Highest.	Lowest.
1879	80⅝	70
1880	82¼	77
1881	87¼	81
1882	85½	79¼
1883	82 9-16	79⅝
1884	82½	77
1885	78 5-8	72¼
1886	74	65
1887	72	66
1888	70½	65½
1889	70	65 5-8
1890	90½	68

At the present price Rupee Paper yield 3 7-8 as against only 3 1-8 per cent. returned by India Three per cent. Sterling stock, although the security is absolutely the same, and it has good prospects of rising in price. Other securities will also benefit, of course, from a recovery in silver, when it takes place, although not to the same extent.

IT was a racy little speech, remarks a home paper, in which Mrs. Fawcett, the logical mother of a more logical daughter, exposed some of the fads of your philanthropic socialism. If all the lectures of the University extension were as sound and stimulating as the one which she delivered on Friday in Welbeck Hall, the society would be doing practical as well as pretty work. Mrs. Fawcett was discussing the problems of poverty, and she showed that in all socialistic experiments which had enjoyed any success "the necessary stimulus to exeriton had been supplied by slavery in one form or another." Once get that truth realized by English working men (and it is being forced upon them by the tyranny of the new trade-unionism, which is purely socialistic) and we shall hear very little about the State regulation of labour and State control of prices. An Englishman likes his ease, and likes to get good things cheap. But these are mild preferences compared with his love of personal liberty. That is almost a superstition, but too noble a one to be exploded by the Henry Georges or the Ben Tilletts.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

UNDER date London Oct. 24, Dr. Badenoch, Assistant Organising Secretary of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists writes to the *Glasgow Herald* :

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a statement of your London correspondent of the 11th instant and a paragraph in your issue of yesterday. As one of the officials of the forthcoming Congress, which will be of great interest will you do me the favour of stating a few facts, which may enable your numerous readers to see how the matter really stands.

These Congresses have been held in various countries, The last Congress, being the eighth was held in Stockholm and Christiania. They originated with the French 27 years ago, and have been held at intervals of one, two, or three years. Certain rules, including what are called the statues were adopted by an International Assembly held in Paris in 1873. The principle and spirit of this constitution so framed was intended to guide all those who in future might take part in organising these Congresses in order that they should not degenerate into official or *national* monopolies instead of remaining *international* gatherings, open to all interested in Oriental studies. No country can, therefore, assert its predominance in any one Congress. All the members are alike, and the Congresses are intended to be a "Republic of Letters." The practice of the seven Congresses of Paris, London, St. Petersburg, Florence, Berlin, Leydon, and Vienna has hitherto been to carry out the spirit of the constitution. It was reserved to the eighth, or the Stockholm and Christiania Congress, to overrule the principle referred to, by appointing a permanent ornamental head—the King of Sweden—and a permanent real head—Mr. Landberg—for all future Congresses. You will thus see at once that this would have entirely superseded the constitution and changed the whole nature of the organisation. I regret to say Professor Max Muller aided this pernicious project. The French and other friends of the constitution resisted and defeated the project. This is the real origin of the strife. When it was proposed to hold the Congress in London in September next year a counter movement was made by some Oxford men, headed by Professor Max Muller, to hold the Congress in Oxford in 1892, of which he was to be president, on the lines of the unconstitutional proceedings of Christiania. This was done in the face of determined opposition on the part of the French, Russian, and all other scholars, including those English and German Orientalists who wished to adhere to the original constitution as framed by the founders.

Professor Max Muller was not one of the founders. Having committed himself to the irregularities of the Stockholm Congress, he naturally wished to promote the proposed Oxford Congress in 1892. The promoters of the London Congress of 1891 had obtained the consent of scholars in 21 countries to the election of Sir Henry Rawlinson as honorary president and of Sir Grant Duff as president. These two distinguished men accepted these offices, and issued invitations to the London Congress of 1891 on the basis of the statutes. The opinion of the adherents of the constitution had been tested as to whether the Congress should be in London, Oxford, or elsewhere, with the following result :—250 voted for London, 50 for Paris, 18 for Oxford, 4 for Switzerland, 2 for Belgium, and 1 for India. All except a few of those voting for Oxford joined the 250 for London, and hence there was no alternative but to adopt the opinion of the great majority. Arrangements were accordingly then made to carry out their wishes. The French founders, the original Committee of 1873, and the French National Committee in aid of the London Congress, elected Professor Leitner as their delegate, and as the organising secretary for the Congress. This was ratified by all the members or signatories in favour of the maintenance of the constitution, and a certain number of scholars were nominated by them as the nucleus of an English Organising Committee. This committee consisted originally of 33 members. About 20 additional names have since been added by the consent of the signatories, in the same constitutional way as the others, with Sir Patrick Colquhoun as president of Committee and five vice-presidents, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir James Redhouse, the much lamented Sir F. B. Barton, Dr. W.M. Bellew, and Dr. Leitner. Ten of the members, some of whom had been endeavouring to revive the Oxford Congress and who wished to upset the principles of the consititution, first sought to assert their independence of the founders and the other signatories or members, formed themselves into a clique to wrest the organisation from those who had done all the work, and had achieved all the success. They forget that they were thus undermining their own position as members of a committee, the sole right of which to exist as the interpreter of an international body was the scrupulous adhesion to the condition of a formal "transfer of powers made to the Committee by the founders, the committee of permanence, and the original members. All this the seceders forgot, and bent on their scheme of destruction they enacted, without the least provocation, the unbecoming scene in the British Museum referred to by your London correspondent.

It is not correct to say that Professor Max Muller came forward to fill the breach. He has never signed or assented to the constitution for the London Congress. He has, moreover, failed to give a direct reply to my question, whether or not he has consented to be nominated as president by the ten seceders, and which nomination could not be rendered legal without the votes of all the signatories in favour of the statutes for the London Congress. It is not the case "that the German, Dutch, and most of the French scholars are now supporting" the dissentients, headed by Sir George Birdwood and Professor Douglas. The fact is quite the other way, and the French founders, as also all independent Orientalists, ignore this party, and support Dr Leitner and the other 40 members of committee. Dr. Leitner is a tower of strength to the movement. He has been a member or delegate of all the Congresses, and from his great knowledge of languages, his personal acquaintance with so many Oriental scholars in all parts of the world, as also from his experience in preparing for the Congresses, he has already succeeded in obtaining over 250 members, representing 25 countries. We have yet ten months before us for completing our plans. We are receiving every day new adhesions, and the arrangements are rapidly in progress for holding the Congress in London in 1891, on the constitutional lines, in spite of Professor Max Muller, Sir George Birdwood, and his nine followers, composed chiefly of officials of the British Museum, led by Professor Douglas, who is likewise an official there. There is no question about the interpretation of the constitution. Its provisions are few, and are so plain that "he who runs may read." The sole question at issue is, whether the constitution is to be destroyed or preserved. We are determined to preserve it—hence our arrangements are being pushed forward as though nothing had occurred. This very day we have received adhesions from able scholars in Spain and Portugal; papers are being prepared, and some have already been printed and sent to our members for consideration before, and discussion at the Congress. You will see, therefore, that the statement of our correspondent is altogether incorrect.

THE WITU INCIDENT.

THE Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Oct. 27 that telegraphic news from Lamu and Kipini states that, the Sultan having positively rejected the terms offered by the British Consul-General, two naval expeditions, under Captain Curzon-Howe and Commander M'Quhae, were sent by the Admiral to attack and destroy certain villages on the Witu coast, distant about fourteen miles, which were directly implicated in the murders of the Germans Karl Horn and Behnke. The expeditions suffered no casualties. The villages were feebly defended, but were speedily evacuated and were then burned. On the 25th inst. the Admiral and the British Consul-General left Lamu for Kipini, where the entire British fleet, numbering ten vessels, anchored. Vice-Admiral Sir E. Fremantle advanced on Witu with nearly a thousand fighting men at dawn on Sunday. His advanced posts under Commander Montgomerie were attacked, and three blue-jackets were wounded on Saturday night.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 28 from Zanzibar :—News has arrived of the capture of Witu by the British naval forces and of its complete destruction on Monday. The enemy have dispersed. Three men were wounded on our side.

Great satisfaction is expressed by the Berlin journals with the prompt action of the British authorities.

UNUSUAL interest was, it is said, taken by the Queen in the marriage of Lady Louise de Vere Beauclerk with Mr. Gerald Loder. Her grandfather, the Hon. Charles Grey, was private secretary to the late Prince Consort, and subsequently to the Queen. The celebrated Earl Grey was her maternal great-grandfather. The bride lost her mother, the late Duchess of St. Albans, when she was two years old, and the present Duchess has "mothered" her. A great part of the handsome trousseau has been made in Brighton. The 25th of October is indeed a red-letter day with Mr. Gerald Loder, M.P. He not only completed the twenty ninth year of his age and married the accomplished daughter of the Duke of St Albans, but he celebrased the first anniversary of his election for Brighton.

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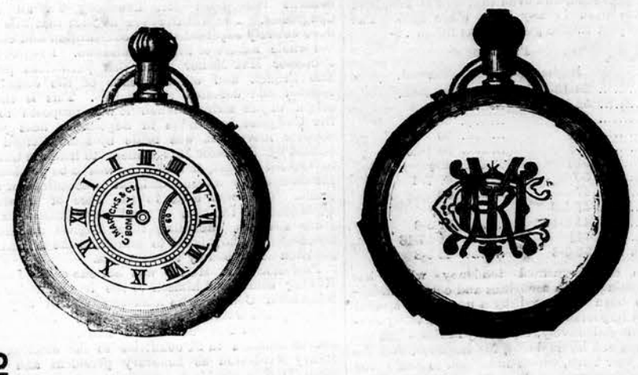

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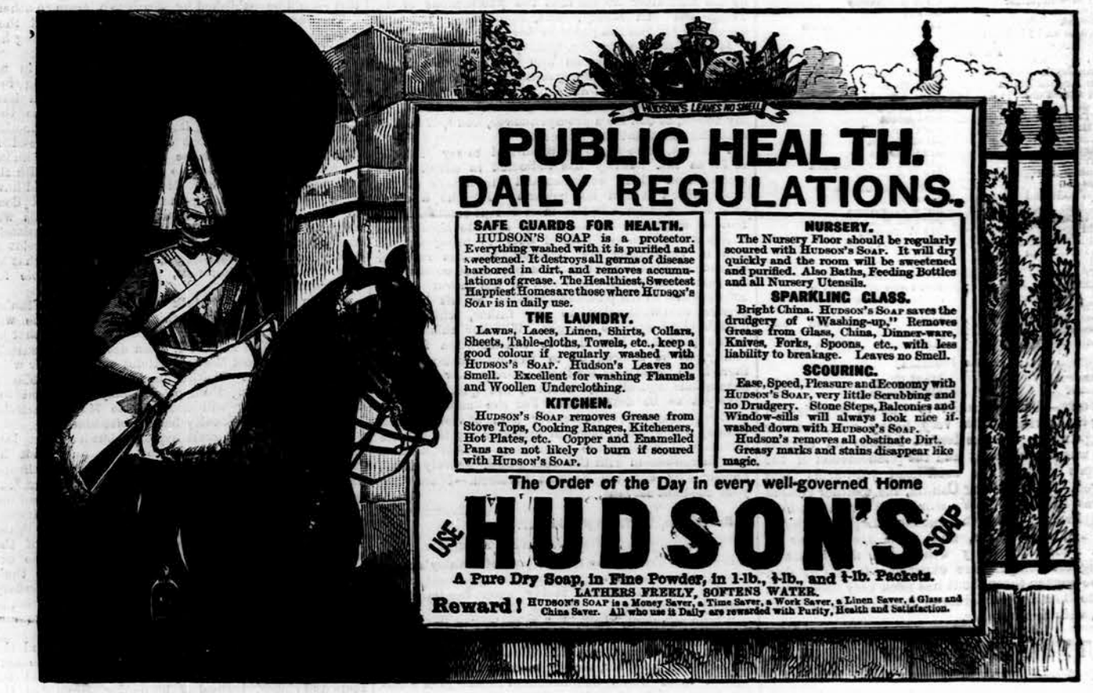
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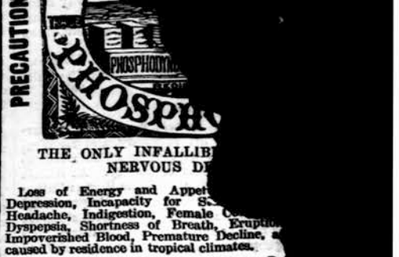

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